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WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF
THE SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

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TO THOSE
WHO MAY DESIRE TO LEARN OR TO TEACH
HEBREW
BY AN INDUCTIVE METHOD
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

INTRODUCTORY METHOD.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, *first*, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; *secondly*, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; *thirdly*, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

(1) The method is *an* inductive, not *the* inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.

(2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the

passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.

(3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given? A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered; and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the

verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (*Manual*, p. 7); (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation (*Manual*, p. 18); (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text (*Manual*, p. 29); (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the *Manual*, p. 39. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson," which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises," which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resumé of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accomplished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar, except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be spent.

The "METHOD" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is indebted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With a faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "METHOD" to its friends.

W. R. H.

MORGAN PARK, September 1, 1885.

NOTE TO FOURTH EDITION.

Several corrections have been made, but no changes of any consequence. The author cannot but feel gratified that the "METHOD" has so well stood the practical test of the classroom. For suggestions and criticisms, to be used in the preparation of future editions, he will be under obligations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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LESSON I.—GENESIS I. 1.¹

[To the student:—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

1. NOTES.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית—b^erē'-šîth (two syllables)—*In-beginning*:

- a. *Six letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א, called 'ālěph,² not pronounced, but represented by ' ; ש' (š, = sh); י (y), here silent after ׀; ת (th, as in *thin*).
- b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (e) under ב, pron. like *e* in *below*, see § 5. 6. a;³ ׀ (ē), like *ey* in *they*; יֿ (î), like *i* in *machine*.

2. בָּרָא—bā-rā' (two syllables)—(he) *created*:

- a. *Three letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א (') called 'ālěph,² see above.
- b. *Two vowel-sounds*:—Both ׀ (ā), like *a* in *father*.

3. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlô-hîm (two syllables)—*God* (literally *Gods*):

- a. *Five letters*:—א ('); ל (l); ה (h); י (y), silent after ׀; מ (m).
- b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (e), like *e* in *met*, quickly uttered, § 5. 6. c; ׀ (ô), like *o* in *note*; יֿ (î), see 1. b.⁴
- c. The accent ׀, with ׀, marks this word as the middle of the verse.

4. אֶת—'ēth—not translated, but represented in translation by).

5. הַשָּׁמַיִם—hăš-šā-mă-yîm (four syllables)—*the-heavens*:

- a. *Five letters*:—ה (h); ש' (š, = sh), but ש' (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; מ (m) (written so at beginning or in middle of a word); י (y), not silent as before but like *y* in *year*; מ (m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.
- b. *Four vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ă), like *a* in *hat*, § 5. 1; ׀, see 2. b; ׀ (ă); ׀ (î), like *i* in *pin*, § 5. 2.

¹ The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page 7 of the "Hebrew Manual," 2d ed.; the transliteration, on page 39; the translation, on page 18.

² This word is pronounced as if spelled Ah-lef, the *ah* having the sound of *a* in *father*.

³ References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," 6th ed.

⁴ References without § are to preceding Notes in these Lessons.

c. The sign \neg under \beth is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the syllable which is to receive the accent when, as in this word, it is the penult.

6. אֶת —w'ēth (one syllable)—*and*—(, see 4 :

a. *Three letters*:— \aleph (w), like *w* in *water*; \aleph ('); \beth (th).

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:— \neg (e), see 1. b; \neg (ē), see 1. b.

7. אֶרֶץ —hā-'ā-rēç (three syllables)—*the-earth* :

a. *Four letters*:— \aleph (h); \aleph ('); \beth (r); \aleph (ç), like *ts* in *gets*, § 2. 7.

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:— \neg (ā); \neg (ā); \neg (ě), like *e* in *met*.

c. The accent \neg , under \aleph , marks this word as the end of the verse; the : is equivalent to a period.

2. OBSERVATIONS.

1. The letters in this verse are :— (1) \aleph , (2) \beth , (3) \aleph , (4) \beth , (5) \aleph , (6) \beth , (7) \beth , (8) \aleph , (9) \aleph , (10) \beth , (11) \aleph , (12) \aleph , (13) \beth .

2. The vowel-sounds :—(1) \neg , (2) \neg , (3) \neg , (4) \neg , (5) \neg , (6) \neg , (7) \neg , (8) \neg , (9) \neg .

3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are :—

(1) \neg (e), \neg (e), \neg (ě), \neg (ē); (2) \neg (ā), \neg (ā); (3) \neg (i), \neg (i).

4. Above the line, a dot is ô (as in *note*); below the line, it is ĭ

5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [(as in *pin*).

6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is ִּים (îm), as in אֱלֹהִים (lit., *Gods*); cf. the English *cherub-im*, and *seraph-im*.

7. אֶת (ēth), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and *definite*.

8. The preposition *in* (בְּ) and the conjunction *and* (וְ) are never written separately, being always *prefixed* to the following word.

9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter *twice in succession*, the letter is written but *once*, and a dot inserted (see שׁ) in its bosom.

10. The letter of the Definite Article (*the*) is \aleph (h).

11. Most words are accented on the ultima; those which are accented on the penult, have, in this book, the sign \neg .

12. Every syllable begins with a consonant.

3. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> | (5) בּ <i>in</i> | (9) מִשַׁל ¹ <i>he-ruled</i> |
| (2) אָמַר ¹ <i>he-said</i> | (6) בָּרָא ¹ <i>he-created</i> | (10) רֵאשִׁית <i>beginning</i> |
| (3) הָאָרֶץ <i>the-earth</i> | (7) הִיא, הֵיא <i>the</i> | (11) שָׁמַיִם <i>heavens</i> |
| (4) אֵת) (| (8) וְ <i>and</i> | (12) שָׁמַר ¹ <i>he-kept</i> |

4. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *And-beginning*; (2) *And-heavens*; (3) *He-created*) (*the-earth and*) (*the-heavens*; (4) *God kept* (Hebrew order: *kept God*)) (*the-heavens*; (5) *God (is)² in-heaven(s)*; (6) *God ruled* (Hebrew order: *ruled God*); (7) *In-beginning God said*; (8) *The* (הִיא)-*beginning*; (9) *the* (הֵיא)-*God*; (10) *And-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English :—(1) וְהַשָּׁמַיִם; (2) שָׁמַר; (3) אֱלֹהִים אֵת הָאָרֶץ; (4) וְהָרֵאשִׁית; (5) אָמַר הָאֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters :—(1) שָׁמַר, (2) אָמַר, (3) מִשַׁל, (4) בּ, (5) וְ, (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם, (7) בָּרָא, (8) וְאֵת, (9) אֱלֹהִים, (10) הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters :—(1) lā, (2) lās, (3) hîl, (4) bē, (5) rā, (6) yîm, (7) îm, (8) l°, (9) l°, (10) lē.

5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter *e* as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition *in*; the conjunction *and*.
- (3) The sign אֵת; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between מ and ם.

¹ A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

² Parentheses () enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

LESSON II.—GENESIS I. 2a.

✓1. NOTES.

8. **וְהָאָרֶץ**—w^hā-’ā-rēç—*and-the-earth*: see 7, preceding Lesson.

9. **הִיְתָה**—hā-y^hthā (two syllables)—(she) *was*:

a. 1st syllable, **הִ** (hā), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syllable, **תָּה** (y^hthā); the final **ה** is silent, as always at the end of a word; the **־** is a vowel-sound, but not a vowel, and goes with what follows.

c. The sign **־** with **־** indicates a secondary accent, § 18.

10. **תְּהוֹ**—thō-hû (two syllables)—(a)-*desolation*:

a. 1st syl., **ת** (th), **־** (ō, not ô), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syl., **ה** (h), **י** (û), like *oo* in *tool*, ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

11. **וּבְהוּ**—wā-bhō-hû (three syllables)—*and-(a)-waste*:

a. **ב** is not *b* (**ב**), but *bh*, pronounced like *v* in *vote*.

b. Each syllable ends in a vowel-sound (ā, ō, û), § 26. 1.

12. **וַחֹשֶׁךְ**—w^hō-šēkh (two syllables)—*and-darkness*:

a. **ו** (w); **ח** (h), a harsh *h*-sound, § 2. 3; **שׁ** (š, = *sh*); **ך** (kh), like *k* in *book*.

b. **־** (°); the **־** over **שׁ** serves also for the vowel ō; **־** (ě).

c. w^hō, ending in a vowel-sound, is an *open* syllable; šēkh, ending in a consonant, is a *closed* syllable, § 26. 1, 2.

d. The **־** in **ך** must be written, but has no sound.

13. **עַל־פָּנָי**—’āl+pⁿê (two syllables)—*upon+faces-of*:

a. **ע** (’), not pronounced, called ’ā-yīn, § 2. 2; **ל** (l); **פ** (p); **נ** (n).

b. The ’ after **־** (ê) is silent, as was that after **־** (î), see 1. b.

c. The sign **-** is the Hebrew hyphen, represented by +.

d. These two words, *upon* and *faces-of*, are pronounced as if one.

14. **תְּהוֹם**—th^hôm (one syllable)—*abyss*:

a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short *e*-sound described in § 5. 6. a.

b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is *closed*, § 26. 2.

c. As ’ is silent after **־** or **־**, so ך is silent under **־** (ô).

d. **־**, see 3. c, preceding Lesson.

2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

י	ה	ב	ח	־	ֿ	ֿ
ח	ך	ם	נ	ֿ	ֿ	יֿ
ב	נ	א	י	ֿ	יֿ	ֿ
ע	ר	ץ	פ	ֿ	ֿ	ֿ
ש	ת	ו	ב	ֿ	וֿ	ֿ
ל	פ	מ	ה	וֿ	ֿ	ֿ

Suggestion.—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

13. New letters: (1) ב, (2) ח, (3) ך, (4) ע, (5) פ, (6) ג.

14. New vowels: (1) וֿ, (2) יֿ, (3) וֿ; but יֿ and וֿ (ê and ô) are pronounced just like ׀ and ׀ (ē and ō), the former having what is termed a *fuller* writing.

15. ׀, called Š'wâ, is a vowel-sound, but is only a *half*-vowel.

16. While the conjunction *and* (ו) is usually written with Š'wâ (thus: ו), it is once written in this lesson וֿ (wâ).

17. Syllables ending in a vowel-sound are called *open*; ending in a consonant, they are called *closed*.

18. Observe the difference between ב (b) and ב (bh); ח (h) and ח (h); א (') and ע ('); ו (w) and וֿ (û).

19. Observe that י is silent after ׀ or ׀; ו, under ׀ or with a dot in it (וֿ); ה, at the end of a word.

20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes *gender*.

21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the ultima, see Obs. 11, *four* words in this Lesson, out of *seven*, have the accent on the penult, as shown by the position of the sign ׀.

22. The Hebrew says: *faces-of abyss*, not *faces of-abyss*; that is, the *first* of two words in the genitive relation suffers change, not, as in Latin or Greek, the *second*.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. § 2. 1—3, 6, 8, The pronunciation of א, ה, ע, ח, ש, ו.
2. § 3. 1, Order of writing; extended letters.
3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6. α, Š'wâ, its representation and pronunciation.
4. § 26. 1, 2, Open and Closed Syllables.
5. § 49. 1, The ordinary writing of the conjunction
and (ו).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (13) בָּהוּ <i>waste</i> | (16) חֹשֶׁךְ <i>darkness</i> | (19) פָּנִים <i>faces</i> |
| (14) הָיָה <i>he-was</i> | (17) עַל <i>upon</i> | (20) תְּהוֹ <i>desolation</i> |
| (15) הָיְתָה <i>she-was</i> | (18) פְּנֵי <i>faces-of</i> | (21) תְּהוֹם <i>abyss</i> |

Note.—The word for *waste*, when it stands by itself, is בָּהוּ (bō-hû), not בְּהוּ (bhō-hû); so we say תְּהוֹ (tō-hû) *desolation*, not תְּהוּ (thō-hû), and תְּהוֹם not תְּהוּם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-begging was (f.) the-earth*; (2) *Darkness was upon+the-earth*; (3) *Desolation (תְּהוֹ, not תְּהוּ) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens*; (4) *Faces*; (5) *Faces-of abyss*; (6) *God ruled in-(= over)-darkness*; (7) *God-of (אֱלֹהֵי) the-heavens*; (8) *God was in-begging*; (9) *He-created)(the-earth and-)(the-heavens*; (10) *The-earth was (f.)*.

2. To be translated into English:—

(1) חֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ וְעַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם:

(2) הָיְתָה הָאָרֶץ בְּחֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם:

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) פָּנִים, (2) הָיָה, (3) אֱלֹהֵי, (4) הָיְתָה, (5) תְּהוֹם, (6) תְּהוֹם, (7) תְּהוֹ, (8) תְּהוֹ, (9) בָּהוּ, (10) בָּהוּ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā, (2) hû, (3) hă, (4) hō, (5) hî, (6) hō, (7) hā, (8) nîm, (9) 'ăl, (10) šekh, (11) pā, (12) šā.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing *and*. (2) The circumstances under which ' and ך are silent. (3) New letters and vowel-sounds. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign ׀; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

1. NOTES. ✓

15. וְרוּחַ—w'rû(ă)h (one syllable)—*and-spirit-of*:

- Three consonants:—ו (w), ר (r), ח (h) the harsh *h*-sound.
- The conjunction *and* (ו) written with Š'wâ, § 49. 1; ך = û, as *oo* in *fool*; the ׀ (ă) to be pronounced *before* the ח, and not after it.
- This word is treated as having but one syllable, the *e* and *ă* not counting as full vowels.

16. מְרַחֶפֶת—m'ră-hé-phêth (three syllables)—*brooding*:

- פ is *ph*, (= *f*), while פ is *p*; cf. ב *bh* (= *v*) and ב *b*, § 12. 1. N.
- מ open syllable, ח open, ת closed, § 26. 2.
- ׃ indicates that the form is a participle; ׀, that it is feminine.

17. הַמַּיִם—hă-mā-yîm (three syllables)—*the-waters*:

- מ = *m*, מ = *mm*: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called Dāghēš-forte, § 13. 1, cf. שׁ (5. a).
- The ך here precedes ׀ and begins the syllable, and so is sounded (as *y* in *year*).
- The article *the* is ה, with ׀ under it and Dāghēš-forte in the following consonant; cf. הַשָּׁמַיִם (5), § 45. 1.
- The accent ׀ indicates the end of the verse; ; always follows this accent.

18. וַיֹּאמֶר—wä-yô'-mër—(three syllables)—*and-(he)-said*, §§ 26. 1, 2, 3; 13. 1:

- a. The root of this form is אָמַר ('ā-mär) *he-said*, § 55. 1, 2.
- b. The prefixed ' indicates the future, וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*.
- c. The conjunction (וַ) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the *future (he-will-say)* = a *past (and-he-said)*. This seeming anomaly will be explained later; it is sufficient here to learn that אָמַר = *he-said*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *and-he-said*.

19. יְהִי—yêhî+—*shall-be* (or *let-be*), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:

- a. The first ' indicates the future as in וַיֹּאמֶר. [§ 27. 1.]
- b. The ף being only a *half-vowel*, this word has but one syllable,
- c. The root of this form is הָיָה *he-was*; cf. הָיְתָה (9) *she-was*.

20. אֹר—'ôr—*light*, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:

- a. א has no sound, but is represented by ' , § 2. 1.
- b. ן, with a point over it, unites with the point, as in תְּהוֹם (14).

21. וַיְהִי—wä-yêhî+—*and-(there)-was*, § 17. 1:

- a. The conjunction here, as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), not merely *connects*, but *converts* the future (*shall be*) into a past (*was*).
- b. The conjunction in וַיֹּאמֶר was וַ, but here it is ן, the Dāghēš-forfe having been rejected.
- c. The sign (ַ) with = indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.

2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION.¹

הָיְתָה	יְהִי	תְּהוֹם	בְּהוּ	אֱלֹהִים	מִים
יֹאמֶר	בְּרָא	אֹר	רוּחַ	הַשָּׁמַיִם	הַקָּדִים
וַיֹּאמֶר	עַל	תְּהוּ	פָּנִי	מִרְחַף	
יְהִי	אֵת	חֶשֶׁךְ	וְהָאָרֶץ	בְּרֵאשִׁית	

¹ Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

23. The sign of the feminine gender is the letter ת.
24. פ = *p*, but פּ = *ph* (= *f*); ב = *b*, but בּ = *bh* (= *v*).
25. A syllable closing with Dāghēš-forte is called *sharpened*. All *sharpened* syllables are, of course, *closed* syllables.
26. The prefix י marks the *future* (3 masc. sing.).
27. י connects, but י- connects and *converts*.
28. Roots have *three* letters (see אָמַר *he said*, בָּרָא *he created*), all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.
29. The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, ר, causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.]
30. Dāghēš-forte¹ is in every case immediately preceded by a
31. The vowel of *open* syllables is long, of *closed*, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.
32. The letter of the article is ה; its vowel is regularly =; it usually has D. f.² in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note הַ, in הָאָרֶץ.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. Under § 4. 1, The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, and ר, cf. Obs. 29.
2. § 13. 1, Dāghēš-forte, cf. Obs. 30.
3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition ב (in).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (22) אֹר light | (25) וַיֹּאמֶר and-he-said | (28) מְרַחֶפֶת brooding |
| (23) אִישׁ man | (26) וַיְהִי and-(there)-was | (29) רָאָה he-saw |
| (24) מַיִם waters | (27) יְהִי let-(there)-be | (30) רוּחַ spirit |

¹ The *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in *father*; the *e* like *ey* in *they*. The main accent is on the syllable *ghes*.

² D. f. = Daghes-forte.

Notes.—(1) אֹר means *light* or *light-of*; אִישׁ, *man* or *man-of*; רוּחַ, *spirit* or *spirit-of*; (2) The word for *waters* is מַיִם, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מֵיִם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Darkness (was)¹ upon+the-waters, and-upon+(the)-faces-of-the-earth*; (2) *In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+the-waters*; (3) *God saw (the) heavens, and-(the)-waters*; (4) *(The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the heavens*; (5) *And-he-said, he-said, he-will-say; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *he-saw, he-created, he-was*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַפְּנִים; (2) בְּאוֹר; (3) הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָאִישׁ; (5) הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) וְאִישׁ; (7) וְרוּחַ; (8) מַיִם; (9) הַמַּיִם; (10) הָאוֹר; (11) וְהָאוֹר.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) רָאָה, (2) אִישׁ, (3) יְהִי, (4) מַיִם, (5) פֶּת, (6) וְרוּחַ, (7) אוֹר, (8) וְיְהִי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šîth, (2) rû, (3) nê, (4) yîm, (5) 'îš, (6) m'ērā, (7) m'ēră, (8) šāl, (9) mār, (10) hām.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Prep. ב. (2) Gutturals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables. (4) Dāghēš-for-te. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle. (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the future. (9) Root. (10) וְ and •וְ. (11) Sharpened syllable.

LESSON IV.—GENESIS I. 4.

1. NOTES.

22. וַיֵּרָא—wăy-yār' (two syllables)—*and-(he)-saw*, cf. 18. c, 21. a:
 a. The conjunction •וְ, forming, with י', a sharpened syllable, § 26. 3.
 b. The letter י' indicates the future, וַיֵּרָא = *he-will-see*, cf. 18. b.

¹ Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

c. Š'wâ under ך silent, § 11.; ם here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.

23. אֶת-הָאוֹר—'êth+hâ-'ôr (three syllables)—(+*the-light*:

a. In v. 1 אֶת is an *accented* closed syl.; here *un*-accented, because joined by Măqqēph to following word, § 17. 1; hence ם (ē) becomes ם (ë), § 36. 1. a.

b. Article here is הָ, as in הָאָרֶץ; but cf. הֵ in הַשָּׁמַיִם.

c. 1st syl., unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.

d. The o is ô, not ô, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.

24. כִּי-טוֹב—kî+tôbh (two syllables)—*that+good* :

a. Three consonants: כ (k), cf. כ (kh); ט (t), cf. ת; ב (bh).

b. Two unchangeable vowels: י (î), י (ô), § 30. 7. Notes 1, 2.

c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.

25. וַיִּבְרַל—wăy-yăbh-dêl—*and-(he)-caused-to-divide*, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ך (d) a new letter; without the dot (ך), it is *dh* (= *th* in *the*).

b. 1st and 2d syl's unaccented closed (*short* vowel); 3d, accented closed (*long* vowel).

c. Š'wâ under ב is silent, and is called a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

26. בֵּין—bên—*between*, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:

a. The letter *n* at the *end* of a word is written ן, not ך.

b. Both ê (י) and ē (י) are pronounced as *ey* in *they*.

c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ê), not changeable (ē).

d. There is a dot in ב, as there was in ב of בְּרֵאשִׁית.

27. וַיִּבֶן—û-bhên—*and-between*, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:

a. Before the labial ב, the word for *and* is written ו.

b. Note that *between* is bēn, but *and-between* is û-bhên.

28. הַחֹשֶׁךְ—hă-hô-šekh—*the-darkness*; (cf. 12. a, b, c) :

a. The article in this case is הָ; not הֵ, nor הַ.

b. Three syllables, first and second ending in a vowel, third, in a consonant.

c. Note that הָ appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel.

2. THE OCCURRENCE OF ASPIRATES IN GENESIS I. 1—4.

בְּרֵאשִׁית	ב (b, not bh) follows nothing; ת (th) follows î.
בְּרֵא	ב (b, not bh) follows ת of the preceding word.
אֶת	ת (th, not t) follows the vowel-sound ē.
הֵיחָה	ת (th, not t) follows the vowel-sound —.
תָּהוּ וּבְהוּ	ת (th) follows ā of preceding word; ב (bh) follows ā.
עַל-פָּנָיו	פ (p) follows the consonant ל.
תְּהוֹם	ת (th) follows the vowel-sound ê of preceding word.
מִרְחַפֶּת	פ (ph (= f) not p) follows ě; ת (th) follows ě.
כִּי-טוֹב	כ (k, not kh) follows ר; ב (bh) follows ô.
וַיַּבְדֵּל	ב (bh) follows ä; ד (d, not dh) follows the consonant ב.
בֵּין	ב (b) follows the preceding consonant ם.
וּבֵין חֹשֶׁךְ	ב (bh (= v)) follows the vowel-sound ך; ך (kh) fol. ě.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

33. Six letters, called *aspirates*, have two sounds: ב b, ב bh (=v); ג¹ g, ג gh; ד d, ד dh; כ k, כ kh; פ p, פ ph; ת t, ת th.

34. Their *original* sound was the hard one, b, g, d, k, p, t; it was indicated by a point called Dāghēš-lene.

35. These letters receive this point whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound, i. e., a vowel or vocal Š'wâ.

36. This lesson has two new letters: ט (t), pronounced like ת; and ד (d).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections:

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Aspirates and Dāghēš-lene.
2. § 17. 1, 2, Māqqēph; long vowel shortened.
3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.
4. Under § 4. 1, The labials: ב, ו, מ, פ.

¹ This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- (31) בֵּין *between* (34) וַיֵּרָא *and-he-saw* (37) לָקַח *he-took*
 (32) וְ *and* (35) כִּי *that* (38) נָתַן *he-gave*
 (33) וַיַּבְדֵּל *and-he-caused-to-divide* (36) טוֹב *good* (39) שֵׁם *name*

Note.—The root of וַיַּבְדֵּל is בִּדַּל *divide*; the root of וַיֵּרָא is רָאָה *see*; שֵׁם = either *name*, or *name-of*.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-saw God* (the-heavens and-)(the-earth and-)(the-waters; (2) *The-light the-good* (= the good light); (3) *Good light* (in Heb., *light good*) *was upon the-earth*; (4) *In-beginning* (was) *darkness*; *God created light*; *and-he-caused-to-divide between light and-between darkness*; (5) *God gave* (+the-light; (6) *He-gave the-light the-good* (= the good light); (7) *Name, the-name, (the) name-of God*; (8) *Between the-heavens and-between the-earth*; (9) *He-took* (a) *good name* (Heb. order, *name good*).

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאֵלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (2) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (3) הַחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאוֹר; (4) הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (5) בְּשֵׁם הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַכֶּמֶס; (7) וַיֵּרָא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לָקַח, (2) שֵׁם, (3) נָתַן, (4) הַטוֹב, (5) בְּשֵׁם, (6) וַיַּבְדֵּל, (7) בֵּין, (8) וּבֵין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bēn, (2) dēl, (3) bēn, (4) dēl, (5) tōbh, (6) hō, (7) thōhū, (8) 'ōr, (9) bōhū, (10) bhēn, (11) dhēl, (12) khī.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing *and*. (2) Three ways of writing *the*. (3) Māqqēph. (4) Gutturals. (5) Labials. (6) Dāghēs-lene. (7) Aspirates. (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between ō and ô, ē and ê. (11) ם, (12) Plural ending.

LESSON V.—GENESIS I. 5.

1. NOTES.

29. וַיִּקְרָא—wă-y'q-rā'—*And-(he)-called*, § 26. 1, 2, 3:

a. On וַי, see 18. c; on י see 18. b; wă, a sharpened syl.

b. ק (q), a new consonant pronounced like כ (k), not qu; § 2. 4.

c. The ׀ under ק is silent,— a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

d. וַיִּקְרָא *he-will-call*; קָרָא *he-called*, cf. בָּרָא *he-created*.

30. לְאֹרֶךְ—lā'ôr—*to-the-light*, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ל the preposition *to*, with ׀, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.

b. י is ô, not ô; it is from *a+w*, אֹרֶךְ = אֹרֶךְ, § 30. 7.

c. *Light* = אֹרֶךְ; *the-light* = הָאֹרֶךְ; *to-the-light* = (not לְהָאֹרֶךְ) לְאֹרֶךְ, ה of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.

31. יוֹם—yôm—*day*; ô (= *a+w*), not ô; for יוֹם § 30. 7; the combination of *a+w* always gives ô.

32. וּלְחֹשֶׁךְ—w'lä-hō-šēkh—*and-to-the-darkness*:

a. Four words: (1) וַי *and*, (2) לְ *to*, (3) הָ *the*, (4) חֹשֶׁךְ *darkness*.

b. ה of article elided and its vowel (ä) given to לְ, § 45. R. 3.

c. First syl. (w'lä) is unaccented open, but with a *short* vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in ח, which, being a *guttural*, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.

33. קָרָא—qā-rā'—*he-called*, § 55. 1. 2:

a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.

b. ׀, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1, a.

c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is קָרָא here because of the acc. syl. לְ immediately following.

34. לַיְלָה—lā-y'lä—*night*, § 24. 2, and N. 1:

a. ה is not a cons., but used merely to represent the prec. ׀, § 6. 1.

b. י and its Š'wâ belong to the second syl.; the ׀ is *initial*, § 10. 1.

c. Both ׀'s are *tone-long* (ā), not naturally long (â).

35. וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב—wă-y'hî+é-rēbh—*and-(there)-was+evening*:

a. The first syl. (wă) is unac. and ends with a vowel, but it is not a *long* vowel; hence it is not an *open*, but a *half-open* syl.; there

should be a D. f. in י, but it has been lost, § 26. 4 and N.; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.

b. The vertical line with — is called Méthěgh; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.

c. The — under י is tone-long é,¹ not short ĕ, § 31. 2. b.

d. The unaccented closed syl. rěbh has a short vowel.

36. וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר—wă-y'hi+bhō-qěr—and-(there)-was+morning:

a. On the half-open syl. and on Méthěgh see 35. a, b.

b. On the connective Măqqēph represented by +, § 17. 1.

c. The — is ō (tone-long), not ô (naturally long), § 31. 4. b.

37. אַחֶר—'é-ḥādh—one:

a. The אֶ is tone-long é, (cf. 35. c), not short ĕ, § 33. 6.

b. The אֵ is dh, like th in *the*, not d, which would be ד.

2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

1. Words with tone-long ā: בְּרָא, לֵילָה, קָרָא, יִקְרָא, etc.

2. Words with tone-long ē: אֵת, יִבְדֵּל.

3. Words with naturally long ê: פָּנֵי, בֵּין.

4. Words with tone-long ō: תָּהוּ, חִשָּׁךְ, בֹּקֶר, בָּהוּ.

5. Words with naturally long ô: יוֹם, טוֹב, אֹר.

6. Words with tone-long é: עֶרֶב ('é-rěbh), אַחֶר ('é-ḥādh).

R. The o of וַיֹּאמֶר and of אֱלֹהִים is ô, not ō, although not written ו.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.

¹ This vowel is a difficult one to understand; keep this instance in mind; a fuller explanation will be given later. It is pronounced like *e* in *men*, i. e., a trifle longer than *e* in *met*.

38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g., $a + w$ or $a + u = \hat{o}$, $a + i$ or $a + y = \hat{e}$.

39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.

40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g., \bar{o} is $\bar{\text{ו}}$, but \hat{o} is ו ; \bar{e} is $\bar{\text{י}}$, but \hat{e} is י .

41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.

42. The tone-long \acute{e} , which always comes from \check{a} , is especially worthy of note.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. § 8, | The names of the vowels. |
| 2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4, | The article after a preposition. |
| 3. § 55. 1, 2, | The root of a verb. |
| 4. § 58. 1, 2. <i>a</i> and N. 1, | The simple verb-stem; its name. |
| 5. § 30. (opening words), also
Notes 1 and 2 under § 30.
7, | The naturally long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character. |
| 6. § 31. (opening words), also
Note 1 under 4, | |
| | The tone-long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character. |

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| (40) אֶחָד <i>one</i> | (43) וַיִּקְרָא <i>and-he-called</i> | (46) עָרַב <i>evening</i> |
| (41) בֹּקֶר <i>morning</i> | (44) יָשַׁב <i>he-sat, dwelt</i> | (47) קוֹל <i>voice</i> |
| (42) יוֹם <i>day</i> | (45) לַיְלָה <i>night</i> | (48) קָרָא <i>he-called</i> |

Note.—The word for *night* is לַיְלָה , but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לַיְלָה .

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening*; (2) *In-day one God created)(the-light*; (3) *God created)(the-light and-he-called to-the-light day*; (4) *The good day* (Heb., *the-day the-good*); (5) *(The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night*; (6) *Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens*; (7) *Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth*; (8) *(The)-voice-of God*; (9) *Day and-night*; (10) *The waters, in-the-waters*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּקוֹל; (2) לְאֹר; (3) לְאִישׁ; (4) בְּאֶרֶץ; (5) לְשָׁמַיִם; (6) בַּיּוֹם; (7) וּלְאֹר; (8) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (9) יָשַׁב אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם; (10) וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) קוֹל, (2) יָשַׁב, (3) יוֹם, (4) אֶחָד, (5) עֶרֶב, (6) אֹר, (7) בֵּין, (8) קָרָא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lām, (2) lām, (3) lēm, (4) lôm, (5) lōm, (6) lēm, (7) lēm, (8) yîq, (9) bēn, (10) rēbh, (11) y'ālā.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tone-long vowels. (7) The vowel é. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open syllable.

LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6.

1. NOTES.

38. וַיֹּאמֶר—wăy-yô'-mēr—and-(he)-said (see N. 18):

a. Syllables: (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.

b. Vowels: (1) Pāthăh, (2) Hôlēm, (3) Šēghôl.

c. א, though a letter, has here no consonantal force; hence it has no Š'wâ under it; it is quiescent, § 11. 2. R.

39. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlô-hîm—God (see N. 3):

- a. Only two syllables : (1) open, (2) closed.
 b. Vowels : (1) Hôlēm, (2) Hîrēq; Hātēph-S'ghôl (⌘), though a vowel-sound, is only a half-vowel.
 c. While ⌘ is simple Š'wâ, ⌘ is a compound Š'wâ, § 9. 1, 2.
 d. A word has only as many syllables as it has full vowels, § 27. 1.

40. רָקִיעַ—rā-qî(ă)'—*expanse*; cf. רוּחַ *spirit* (15):

- a. Syl's : (1) open, (2) closed ; vowels : (1) Qāmēç, (2) Hîrēq.
 b. The ⌘ under ר is not treated as a vowel ; it is called Pāthăḥ-furtive, because in pronunciation it steals in before its consonant, cf. רוּחַ = rû(ă)ḥ, not rû-hă. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound, inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.

41. בְּתוֹךְ—b'thōkh—in-midst-of, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a :

- a. ב has Dāghēš-lene, but ת has none.
 b. The only full vowel is ı (= ô), which is unchangeable.
 c. This word means in-midst-of, not in-midst.

42. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yīm—the-waters, §§ 13. 1; 26. 3; 45. 1 :

- a. The ⌘ in last syl. (unac. closed) must be ı, not î, § 28. 2.
 b. Here ⌘ (1) indicates that the second syl. is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.

43. וְיָהִי—wî-hî—and-let-(there)-be :

- a. Let-(there)-be = יָהִי ; and = וְ ; but וְיָהִי becomes וְיָהִי, since (1) when two Š'wâs stand together at the beginning of a word, ⌘ is inserted ; and (2) ⌘ (ı) under ו fol. by י (iy) = î, § 49. N. 1 ; cf. the very different וְיָהִי = and-(there)-was (21).
 b. On the insertion of ⌘ see § 37. 1.

44. מַבְדִּיל—măbh-dîl—(a)-causing-to-divide, or dividing :

- a. A participle (shown by מ) from same root as וַיַּבְדֵּל (25).
 b. Vowels : (1) Pāthăḥ, (2) Hîrēq ; but ⌘ is a syllable-divider.
 c. ב (preceded by ⌘) without, ד (preced. by ב) with Dāghēš-lene.

45. מַיִם לַמַּיִם—mā-yīm lā-mā-yīm—waters to-waters :

- a. Vowel under מ in first word, ă ; in second, ā ; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice rests upon

it and lengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be *in pause*, § 38. 2.

- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long ā, instead of $\bar{\text{a}}$, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. לְמַיִם = *to-waters*; not *to-the-waters*, which would be לְמַיִם ; the stroke over $\bar{\text{m}}$ marks the absence of Dāghēš-forte, § 16. 2.

2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1—6.

אור	ב	ה	יאמר	כי, ל	פני, קרא
אחר	בהו	היתה	יברל	לילה	ראשית
אלהים	בין	ו	יהי, יום	מבריל	רקיע
ארץ	בקר	חשך	יקרא	מים	שמים
את	ברא	טוב	ירא	על, ערב	תהו

3. OBSERVATIONS.

43. This verse has *twenty-two* syllables,¹ of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are *sharpened*.

44. This verse has *twenty-six* vowel-sounds: twenty-two full vowels, three Š'wās (two simple, one compound), one Pāthāh-furtive.

45. This verse has *forty-four* letters, of which *nine* are silent; of these nine, seven are י, one ך and one ם.

46. This verse has two silent Š'wās—syllable-dividers.

47. The accent $\bar{\text{a}}$ ('Athnāḥ) is written only in the *middle* of a verse.

48. The accent $\bar{\text{a}}$ (Sillûq) is written only at the *end* of a verse.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1—4, The Vowel-letters.

2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from gutturals.

3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound Š'wâ.

4. § 11. 1, 2. a, and Remark, The Syllable-divider.

¹ Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

5. WORD-LESSON.

(49) מְבַדִּיל *dividing*(50) מַיִם *waters*(51) רָקִיעַ *expanse*

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between the-waters and-between the-waters*; (2) *Between the-waters to-the-waters*; (3) *Between waters to-waters*; (4) *Waters, waters* (in pause), *to-the-waters* (in pause), *to-waters* (in pause); (5) *Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *Expanse and-spirit*; (7) *Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֹר בַּיּוֹם; (2) חֹשֶׁךְ בַּלַּיְלָה; (3) טוֹב הָאֹר; (4) הַמַּיִם עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ; (5) יְהִי אֹר וְיְהִי לַמַּיִם, לְמַיִם, בְּרָקִיעַ; (6) רָקִיעַ וְיְהִי מְבַדִּיל.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) חֹשֶׁךְ, (2) עֶרֶב, (3) יְבָרַל, (4) בְּתוֹךְ, (5) מְבַדִּיל, (6) רָקִיעַ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) 'āl, (2) mā-yīm, (3) wī-hī, (4) dāl, (5) dēl, (6) dēl, (7) ḥādh, (8) dīl.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowel-sounds rep. by י. (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by ו. (3) D. f. rejected from gutturals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Š'wā. (6) Syllable-divider. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lenc. (10) Half-open and sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Mäqqēph. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

1. NOTES.

46. וַיַּעַשׂ—wäy-yä-'ās—and-(he)-made:

a. עַשׂ (s) is to be distinguished from עָשׂ (š), § 2. 6.

b. The וֹ is the same as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), וַיִּקְרָא (21), וַיֵּרָא (22).

c. The root is עָשָׂה *he-made*; the future is יַעֲשֶׂה, of which a shortened form is used with וֹ.

47. הַרְקִיעַ—hā-rā-qî(ă)'—*the-expanse*:

- a. The ׀ is Pāthāḥ-furtive, cf. רוּחַ (rû(ă)ḥ); see 40. b.
- b. The article is הַ, hence *the-expanse* should be הַרְקִיעַ; but ר rejects D. f., and the prec. (short) ׀ now standing in an open syllable becomes (long) ׀, §§ 14. 3; 36. 2. b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent ˆ above ק and ע marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has *three* sections, § 24. 3.

48. אֶשֶׁר—'axšer (one syllable)—*which*, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:

- a. The ׀ is the compound Š'wâ of the A-class (cf. ׀, of the I-class); it is pronounced like *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly. It is only a *half-vowel*, and does not form a syllable.
- b. The Relative pron. does not vary for gender or number, § 53. 1.

49. מִתַּחַת—mīt-tă-ḥăth—*from-under* (for מִן תַּחַת), § 48. 1:

- a. The final letter (n) of מִן is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., § 39. N.
- c. The point in ת is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 13. 1.
- d. In this case the point is *also* Dāghēš-lene, since the sound doubled is *t*, not *th*, § 13. 2. N. 1.

50. לַרְקִיעַ—lā-rā-qî(ă)'—*to-the-expanse*, § 45. R. 3:

- a. רְקִיעַ *expanse*; הַרְקִיעַ *the-expanse*; לַרְקִיעַ *to-the-expanse*; וּלְרְקִיעַ *and-to-the-expanse*.

51. מֵעַל—mē-'āl—*from-upon*:

- a. מִן (*from*) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. ע refuses D. f., and ׀ is heightened to ˆ, § 48. 2.

52. וַיְהִי־כֵן—wă-y'ḥî+khēn—*and-(it)-was+so*:

- a. ׀ with ˆ is Méthēgh, second syl. before tone, § 18. 1.
- b. ׀ with ˆ is Šillûq, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.

53. שָׁמַיִם—šā-mā-yīm—*heavens*, cf. שָׁמַיִם of v. 1:

- a. There is ׀ under מ, instead of ˆ, because *in pause*, § 38. 2; the 'Athnāḥ (ˆ) is, next to Šillûq (׀), the strongest accent.

54. שְׁנִי—šē-nî—*second*: — tone-long, ē, not ê.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

רֹחַ (2) ¹	לְאוֹר (5)	מִן (7)	אוֹר (3)	הִרְקִיעַ (7)
רִקִּיעַ (6)	לְחֶשֶׁךְ (5)	מִתַּחַת (7)	טוֹב (4)	לְרִקִּיעַ (7)
לְרִקִּיעַ (8)	לְרִקִּיעַ (8)	מֵעַל (7)	יוֹם (5)	וַיְהִי־כֵן (7)

3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Pāthāh-*furtive*, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

50. The ה of the article is elided after the preposition ל (also ו).

51. The prep. *from* is *min*, but the *n* is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the *ī* is heightened to ē.

52. The naturally long ô, generally ĩ in Hebrew, does not change.

53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the *first* is marked by ¯; the end of the *second* by ¯. If the verse has *three* sections, the end of the *third* is marked by Š'ghōltā (־). In the use of the accents, we commence at the *end* of the verse, not at the beginning.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 45. 2, 3, The article before strong and weak gutt'ls.
2. § 122. 1, 2, c, 3—5, Affixes for gender and number.
3. § 123. (opening), 1, 2, The absolute and construct states.
4. § 24. 1—3, The three most important accents.

5. WORD-LESSON.

(52) אֲשֶׁר <i>who, which</i>	(55) כֵּן <i>so</i>	(58) שִׁלַּח <i>he-sent</i>
(53) וַיַּעַשׂ <i>and-he-made</i>	(56) מִן <i>from</i>	(59) שְׁנִי <i>second</i>
(54) יָם <i>sea</i>	(57) עָשָׂה <i>he-made</i>	(60) תַּחַת <i>under</i>

¹ These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-waters which God made*; (2) *God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth*; (3) *The-waters (are) in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea*; (5) *(A) second day*;¹ (6) *The-day the-second*¹ (= the second day); (7) *God sent (the light and-) the-darkness*; (8) *From+the-heavens to-the-earth*; (9) *Between the-sea and-between the-earth*; (10) *And-(it)-was+so*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) מַעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) הָרְאִישִׁית; (3) וּבַיָּם; (4) הַיָּם אֲשֶׁר בַּיָּם; (5) הָאֹר הַשֵּׁנִי; (6) מִן-הָאָרֶץ; (7) לְשִׁמְיָם; (8) שָׁלַח אֶת-הַיָּם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (9) עָשָׂה אֶת-הָרִקִּיעַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יִשְׁלַח, (2) בֵּן, (3) בֵּן, (4) יָם, (5) עֲשֶׂה, (6) בֵּין, (7) פָּנִי, (8) שֵׁנִי, (9) מַעַל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kēn, (2) bēn, (3) 'ôr, (4) bō-hû, (5) mǎḥ, (6) 'āl, (7) 'āl, (8) 'ās, (9) mē, (10) bēn.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The three important accents. (2) The article before gutturals. (3) The prepositions (ל and ב) before the article. (4) The preposition *from*. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ê. (8) The vowels ō and ô. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Pāthāḥ-*furtive*. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in an aspirate. (13) Gutturals and D. f. (14) Šillûq and Méthēgh. (15) Mǎqqēph.

LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9, 10.

1. NOTES.

55. יִקָּוּ—yîq-qā-wû—*Let-(or, shall)-be-collected*:

a. The ' indicates the *future*; י is the *plural*-ending of verbs.

¹ The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

b. The D. f. in ק is for an assimilated נ, which is the characteristic of a *passive* verb-stem; the ā under ק is euphonic.

56. הַמַּיִם—hām-mă-yīm—*the-waters*, see 17:

a. מ has ׀, not ׀ as in v. 2, since it is not *in pause*.

b. The article, written regularly with ā and D. f., § 45. 1.

57. אֶל—'ēl+—*unto*, with which compare לָ *to*.

58. מָקוֹם—mā-qôm—*place*:

a. Tone-long ā, but naturally long ô, the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

b. The root is קוּם; מ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.

59. וְתִרְאֶה—w'thē-rā-'é—and-(she)-shall-be-seen:

a. Five letters, of which the root can have but three, § 55. 1; ו = *and*; ת (= *she*) is a prefix of the *future*, like י, which = *he*.

b. תִּרְאֶה should be תִּרְאֶה (with the same D. f. and ā which are in יִקוּ (55) above), for it is *passive*; but ר, a guttural, refuses D. f., and י under ת is heightened to ē, as in מַעַל (51), § 48. 2.

c. Cf. closely the following forms:—

3 masc. sg.	יִקְוֶה	יִרְאֶה	<i>he-will-be</i> etc.
3 fem. sg.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּרְאֶה	<i>she-will-be</i> etc.
3 masc. pl.	יִקְוּ	יִרְאוּ	<i>they-will-be</i> etc.

d. This is the fourth case of ׀ = é (not ě), cf. מִרְחֶכֶת (16), עֶרֶב (35), אַחֲרָ (37); keep these in mind.

60. הַיָּבֶשֶׁת—hăy-yăb-bā-šā—*the-dry* (land):

a. Four syllables,—two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. 3.

b. Point in ב is D. f., yet also Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2, and N. 1.

c. The final ה stands for the prec. ā, just as י stands for î, or ו for ô; cf. אֱלֹהִים and יוֹם.

61. לַיָּבֶשֶׁת—lăy-yăb-bā-šā—*to-the-dry* (land), § 45. R. 3.

62. אֶרֶץ—'é-rĕç—*earth*,—with article, הָאָרֶץ, § 45. R. 2.

a. another case of ׀ = é (59. d), like עֶרֶב (35).

63. וּלְמִקְוֶה—û-l'mîq-wê—*and-to-collection-of*:

- a. *And* is here written ו, § 49. 2; *to* is written, as usually, ל.
 b. The root is קנה, whence the passive future 3rd plural יקוו (55).
 c. The מ is the pref. used in noun-formation, cf. מקום (58. b).
 d. This noun (= *collection-of*) is in the construct state, § 123. 2.

64. יָמִים—yām-mîm—*seas*:

- a. The sing. is ים, from which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in מ, and the changeable ā is shortened to ä.
 b. יָמִים (= yām-mîm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, מִקּוּם (= mā-qôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.

2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.*†

42 רֵאשִׁית	32 מִבְדִּיל	21 יְהִי	11 בָּקֵר	1 אֹר
43 רוּחַ	33 יָמִים	22 יוֹם	12 בָּרָא	2 אֶחָד
44 רָקִיעַ	34 מִן · מ · מַּ	23 יָמִים	13 הָ · הָ · הָ	3 אֵל
45 שָׁמַיִם	35 מִקְוֶה	24 יַעֲשֶׂה	14 הִתְהַ	4 אֱלֹהִים
46 שְׁנֵי	36 מִקּוּם	25 יִקְוּ	15 ו · ו · ו ·	5 אֶרֶץ
47 תְּהוֹ	37 מִרְחַפֶּת	26 יִקְרָא	16 חֶשֶׁךְ	6 אִשָּׁר
48 תְּהוֹם	38 עַל	27 יִרָא	17 טוֹב	7 אֵת · אֵת ·
49 תּוֹךְ	39 עָרַב	28 כִּי · לְ	18 יֵאמֶר	8 בְּ
50 תַּחַת	40 פָּנִי	30 כֵּן	19 יִבְרָל	9 בְּהוֹ
51 תִּרְאֶה	41 קָרָא	31 לִילָה	20 יִבְשָׁה	10 בֵּין

3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

48abyss	12created, he	40faces-of	31night	13the
15and	16darkness	34from	2one	29to
21be, let	22day	4God	36place	50under

* Every word is accented on the ultima, unless the sign ׀ indicates that it is accented on the penult.

† Omitting the prepositions and the relative pronoun (in all eleven words), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

⁴² beginning	⁴⁷ desolation	¹⁷ good	¹⁸ say, he will	³ unto
¹⁰ between	¹⁹ divide, he will	⁴⁵ heavens	²³ scas	³⁸ upon
³⁷ brooding	³² dividing	⁸ in	⁴⁶ second	⁶ which
²⁶ call, he will	²⁰ dry (land)	¹ light	²⁷ see, he will	¹⁴ was, she
⁴¹ called, he	⁵ earth	⁴⁹ midst-of	⁵¹ seen, let be	⁹ waste
²⁵ collected, let	³⁹ evening	¹¹ morning	³⁰ so	³³ waters
be	⁴⁴ expanse	²⁴ make, he	⁴³ spirit-of	⁷ (sign of ob-
³⁵ collection-of	יָרֵד	will	²⁸ that	ject)

4. WORD-LESSON.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (61) אֶל- ^{אֶל} unto | (65) מְקוֹה collection |
| (62) יְבֵשָׁה dry (land) | (66) מְקוֹה collection-of |
| (63) יָמִים seas | (67) מָקוֹם place |
| (64) יִקּוּ they-shall-be-collected | (68) תִּרְאֶה she-shall-be-seen |

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 18. 1, Méthëgh, on second syllable before tone.

2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabication.

Review.—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. *a* and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 3 and N. 1, 2; 17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1—3; 28. 1, 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 4, N. 1; 45. 1 and Rem. 3, 2, 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1, 2; 58. 1, 2. *a* and N. 1; 122. 1, 2. *c*, 3—5; 123. 1, 2.

Note.—The stem seen in בָּרָא, קָרָא, מִשַּׁל, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called Qāl, § 58. N. 1; the stem seen in יִקּוּ and תִּרְאֶה is the ordinary passive-stem, called Nīph'al (cf. § 61. 1 with § 75. R. 2).

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-place which* (is) *between heaven(s) and-between earth*; (2) *God will-be-seen upon+the-earth*; (3) *The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth* (f.)

will-be-seen beneath (= from-under to) the-heavens; (5) The-waters shall-be-collected unto+place one; (6) In-the-waters and-in-the-seas; (7) The-collection; (8) (The) collection-of the-waters; (9) God created)(the-dry (land) and-)(the-seas.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) יָקוּוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (2) וּמָקוֹם; (3) וּלְמָקוֹם; (4) וּלְיָמִים; (5) וּבְמָקוֹם; (6) וּמַעַל, מֵעַל, עַל; (7) וַיִּרְאֶה הָאֱלֹהִים; (8) הַשָּׁמַיִם; (9) וַיִּרְאֵם הַשָּׁמַיִם.

3. To be corrected:—(1) הַמָּקוֹם, (2) וּבֵין, (3) אֲשֶׁר, (4) אֱלֹהִים, (5) וַיִּבְרָא, (6) מִתַּחַת, (7) יָמִים, (8) שָׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—(1) עֶרֶב, (2) אֶרֶץ, (3) יָקוּה, (4) אַחֲד, (5) וּבְמָקוֹם, (6) וַיִּבְרָא.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of masc. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the *passive-stem*. (3) A use of Méthëgh. (4) Final ה. (5) Use of כּ in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of ו conjunctive. (7) Words with the vowel é. (8) The words for *sea* and *seas*. (9) The position of the adjective when attributive. (10) The plural affixes of nouns. (11) The feminine affixes.

LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. 11-13.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) אֱלֹהִים (3); (3) הָאָרֶץ (7); (4) אֲשֶׁר (48); (5) וַיְהִי-כֵן (52); (6) וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב (35); (7) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36); (8) יוֹם (31).

2. NOTES.

65. תִּדְּשָׁא—tādh-šē'—(she)-*shall-cause-to-spring-forth*:

a. ת, as in תִּרְאֶה (59), = *she*, being the feminine prefix.

b. The ׀ under ד is a syllable-divider and silent, § 11. 1.

c. ד, ש, and א are the three root-letters; דִּשָּׂא, cf. בָּרָא.

d. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a *causative* stem. It always has — under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf. **יְבַדֵּל** (25), which has — under י , and means *he-shall cause-to-divide*.

66. **דִּשְׂא**—*dé-šě'*—*grass*, cf. the preceding root **דִּשָּׂא** (65. c):

a. **ד** (preceded by **י**) = *d*; but **ד** (preceded by —) = *d̥h*.

b. This word, like **אֶרֶב**, **עֶרֶב**, and others, has *é*.

67. **עֵשֶׂב**—*'ē-sěbh*—*herb*: **ב** = *bh* = *v*; **ש** = *s*, not *š* (*sh*).

68. **מִזְרִיעַ**—*māz-rî(ă)'*—*causing-to-seed*, root **זָרַע**:

a. A new letter **ז**; Pāthāh-furtive under **ע**.

b. A participle, as shown by **מ**, cf. **מְבַדֵּל** (44), **מִרְחַפֵּת** (16).

c. A causative form, as shown by — under the preformative.

69. **זָרַע**—*zé-ră'*—*seed*,—from the root **זָרַע**:

a. This word, like **אֶרֶב**, **עֶרֶב**, **דִּשְׂא**, has *é*.

70. **עֵץ**—*'ēṣ*—*tree-of*; **פְּרִי**—*p'rî*—*fruit*.

71. **עֹשֶׂה פְּרִי**—*'ô-sép p'rî*—*making fruit*:

a. The *ô*, here written over the right arm of **ש** (*s*), is naturally long.

b. The **ה**—, like that in **הִרְאָה** is *é*, not *ě*.

c. The point in **פ** is D. f., because preceded by a full vowel (*é*); it therefore joins the two words together, § 15. 3.

d. **עֹשֶׂה** accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.

e. **עֹשֶׂה** is a participle (although without **מ**) from **עָשָׂה** *he-made*.

72. **לְמִינוּ**—*l'mî-nô*—*to-lead-his*:

a. The prep. **ל**, the noun **מִן**, and the suffix **י** (= *his*).

73. **זָרַעוּ-בוֹ**—*zăr-'ô+bhô*—*seed-his+in-him*:

a. **זָרַע** *seed*, but **זָרַעוּ** *his-seed*, the — being silent.

b. **י** is a pronominal suffix meaning *his* or *him*.

c. **בוֹ** is made up of **ב** the prep. *in*, and **י** the suffix *him*.

d. It is **בוֹ** (*bhô*) not **בּוֹ**, because of the prec. vowel-sound **י**.

e. **בּוֹ . . . אִשָּׁר** = *which . . . in-him*; this is the idiom for *in which*.

74. **וַתֵּצֵא**—wāt-tô-ṣē'—*and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth*:

a. Wāw Conversive וַ, and the feminine prefix ת (= *she*).

b. The ם is a contraction of ן (aw); hence **וַתֵּצֵא** is for **וַתֵּצֵא**, which, like **וַתֵּצֵא**, has ׀ under the pref. and is *causative*.

c. The root is **צָא**, which is for **צָא**, *he-went-forth*.

75. **לְמִנְהוּ**—l'mî-nē-hû—*to-kind-his*:

a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as **לְמִנְהוּ**.

b. **הוּ** is the full form of suffix meaning *his* or *him*; ׀ may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. **שְׁלִישִׁי**—š'li-šî—*third*: cf. **שֵׁנִי** *second*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַתֵּצֵא , in wh.	ת = <i>she</i>	and ׀ under ת	indic. a <i>causative</i> idea.
מִבְּרִיל , “	מ indic. a part. and ׀ under מ	“	“ “
יִבְרֵל , “	י = <i>he</i>	and ׀ under י	“ “ “
וַתֵּצֵא , “	ת = <i>she</i>	and ם (= ן)	“ “ “
מִזְרֵעַ , “	מ indic. a part. and ׀ under מ	“	“ “

4. OBSERVATIONS.

54. There is in Hebrew (1) a simple verb-stem, (2) a *passive* verb-stem, and also (3) a *causative* verb-stem.

55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter ן, or a D. f. in the first radical representing ן assimilated.

56. The causative stem may be known by the ׀ which always occurs under its preformative (י, ת or מ).

57. The name of the simple stem is Qāl, of the passive stem, Niph'āl, of the causative stem, Hiph'il.

58. The letter י prefixed to verbal forms means *he*, the letter ת means *she*, while מ so prefixed indicates a participle. [is י.

59. The full form of the pron. suf. 3 m. sg. is **הוּ**, the short form

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 1, The names of the Hebrew letters.
 2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, Dāghēš-forte in aspirates.
 3. § 57. 1—3, Inflection.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (69) דָּשָׁא *grass* (73) מִין *kind, species* (77) פֵּרִי *fruit*
 (70) זֶרַע *seed* (74) עֵץ *tree* (78) שְׁלִישִׁי *third*
 (71) יָצָא *he-went-forth* (75) עֵשֶׂב *herb* (79) תְּדַשָּׂא (see N.65)
 (72) מְזַרְיֵעַ *seedling* (76) עֹשֶׂה *making* (80) תּוֹצֵא (see N.73)

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-the-tree making fruit* (there is) *seed according-to-its-kind*; (2) *The-seed which+in-it (= in which) (is) fruit*; (3) *The-day which+in-it (is) light*; (4) *The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth (the-grass and-)(the-seed and-)(the-herb and-)(the-tree*; (5) *The-day the-third (= the third day)*; (6) *The-fruit (is) in-the-seed, and-the-seed (is) in-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר מִים בּוֹ; (2) בּוֹ הַלֵּילָה אֲשֶׁר חֹשֶׁךְ בּוֹ; (3) וַיְהִי-דָשָׂא; (4) בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (5) זָרְעוּ בָאָרֶץ; (6) עֵץ הַפֵּרִי.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) תְּדַשָּׂא, (2) דָּשָׁא, (3) פֵּרִי, (4) בֵּין, (5) עֵץ, (6) עֹשֶׂה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zé-rä', (2) dé-šē', (3) rū(ă)h, (4) khēn, (5) ô-sé, (6) tô-qē', (7) bhô, (8) wă-y'hî.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Niph'al stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hiph'il stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The origin of ו in תּוֹצֵא. (7) The character of — in עֹשֶׂה. (8) The D. f. Conjunctive. (9) What inflection includes. (10) The names of the Hebrew letters.

LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהִי (19); (2) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) לַיְלָה (34); (6) וַיְהִי־כֵן (52).

2. NOTES.

77. מֵאֲרֹת—m'ô-rôth—*luminaries*:

- a. Sing., מֵאֹר (like מָקוֹם *place*); but when the plur. ending ôth is added the tone moves one syllable, and the changeable ā becomes ׀, § 125. 1. a.
b. Both ô's are naturally long, tho' written defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.
c. אֹר = *light*, but מֵאֹר = *luminary*; on this use of מ, see 63. c.

78. בִּרְקִיעַ—bî-r'qî(ă)—*in-expanse-of*:

- a. Abs. רְקִיעַ (40); const. בִּרְקִיעַ, ׀ becoming ׀, § 125. 3. a.
b. Before ר the prep. ב takes ׀ instead of ׀, § 47. 2.
c. The syl. ב (bî) is not a closed syl.; nor yet an open one, since it has a short vowel. It may be called *half-open*, § 26. 4.
d. The Š'wâ under ר is called *medial*, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

79. לְהַבְדִּיל—l'hăbh-dîl—*to-cause-to-divide*:

- a. An infinitive; the prefix ה shows it to be *causative* (Hîph'il).
b. D. l. in ד because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

80. וַיְהִי—w'hā-yû—*and-they-shall-be*:

- a. הָיָה = *he-was*; הָיְתָה = *she-was*; הָיוּ = *they-were*.
b. But ו connects this with what precedes, and likewise converts the *past* tense into a *future*; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (וַיְ) which converted a *future* into a *past*. see 18.

81. לְאֹתָת—l'ô-thôth—*for-signs*:

- a. Sing. אֹת or אַת; plur. אֹתוֹת, by the addition of ôth, § 122. 3.
b. Both vowels are naturally long (ô), written defectively.

82. וּלְמֹעֲדִים—û-l'mô-'dhîm—*and-for-seasons*:

- a. The conjunction, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is written וַ, § 49. 2.

- b. The ך is ô, not ȡ; Méthēgh is written before comp. Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
 c. ף, being a guttural, takes a *compound* Š'wâ, § 42. 3.
 d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by îm.

83. וְלַיָּמִים—û-l'yā-mîm—*and-for-days*:

- a. Another case of ך, instead of ך, before a consonant with Š'wâ, see 82. a.
 b. This is an *irregular* plural form from יום *day*.

84. וְשָׁנִים—w'sā-nîm—*and-years*:

- a. A masc. plur. ending with a noun (שָׁנָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 122. 4. N.

85. לְמֵאֲרוֹת—lî-m'ô-rôth—*for-luminaries*:

- a. All that was said in 78. b, c, concerning בִּי, applies to לִי.
 b. Here the first ô is written *fully*, the second *defectively*, § 6. 4. N. 2.

86. לְהַאֲרִי—l'hā-'îr—*to-cause-to-shine*; cf. אֹר *light*:

- a. Another *causative* infinitive (cf. הַבְדִּיל), with ך under ה instead of ך, because it is in an *open* syllable, § 28. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֶרֶב	מֵאֲרוֹת	יְהִי	וְשָׁנִים
אֶרֶץ	אֵתָת	מֵאֲרוֹת	וּבֵין
דָּשָׂא	יָמִים	בְּרָקִיעַ	וּלְמוֹעָדִים
זֶרַע	שָׁנִים	לְמֵאֲרוֹת	וּלְיָמִים

4. OBSERVATIONS.

60. There is a large class of nouns nearly all of which have ך (ê) under the first letter and ך (ě) or ך under the second. These nouns are always accented upon the penult.

61. The *fem.* plur. ending is ôth, the *masc.*, îm.

62. The distinction between initial and medial Š'wâ is important, see § 10. 1, 2.

63. *And* is usually written ך, but before labials and before consonants with Š'wâ it is written ך.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5, The Inseparable Prepositions.
2. § 49. 1, 2, The Wāw Conjunctive.
3. § 10. 1, 2, Initial and Medial Š'wâ.
4. § 7. 1—4, Classification of Vowel-sounds.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (81) אוֹת <i>sign</i> | (83) מֵאוֹר <i>luminary</i> | (85) שֶׁמֶשׁ <i>sun</i> |
| (82) יָרֵחַ <i>moon</i> | (84) מוֹעֵד <i>season</i> | (86) שָׁנָה <i>year</i> |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-sign, the-moon, the-sun, the-year, the-season*; (2) *The-sun will-be-seen in-the-heavens*; (3) *Signs and-luminaries and-seasons and-years*; (4) *The-sun shall-be in-expanse-of the-heavens*; (5) *For-seasons and-for-luminaries*; (6) *To-divide between the-day and-between the-night*; (7) *Seas and-waters*; (8) *Days and-seas*; (9) *The-luminary, the-luminaries*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַמֵּאוֹר מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) וַיִּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ; (3) הַמֵּאוֹר הַשָּׁנִי; (4) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם; (5) בִּרְקִיעַ בִּרְקִיעַ; (6) הָרְקִיעַ אֲשֶׁר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בּוֹ; (7) לַמֵּאוֹרֹת, לַמֵּאוֹרֹת.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָרֵחַ, (2) מוֹעֵד, (3) שֶׁמֶשׁ, (4) שָׁנָה, (5) מוֹעֲדִים, (6) יִבְדֵּל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā-'îr, (2) 'ô-thôth, (3) yôm, (4) yā-mîm, (5) bî-r'qî(ă)'.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of ף to ף. (2) Prepositions ב and ל with י. (3) Wāw Conversive with the past tense. (4) Various forms of the verb הָיָה *he-was*. (5) ו and ן. (6) ים and ות. (7) Difference between הַבְּדִיל and הָאֵיר. (8) Nouns with é. (9) Initial and Medial Š'wâ. (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 16–19.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מֵאֵרַת (77); (2) הַמַּיִם (56); (3) מְקוֹם (58); (4) בְּרִקְיָע (78);
 (5) לְהָאִיר (86); (6) הַחֹשֶׁךְ (28); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22); (8) וַיִּקְרָא (29).

2. NOTES.

87. וַיַּעַשׂ—wäy-yä-'äs—and-(he)-made, see 46:

- a. Like יִהְיֶה, a shortened form of the *future*, root עָשָׂה.
 b. Second syllable, being *accented* open, has a short vowel.

88. שְׁנֵי—š'nê—two-of; cf. פְּנֵי *faces-of*:

- a. The construct state of the numeral שְׁנַיִם, of which יָם is the *dual* ending, § 122. 5; 123. 5.
 b. The word has but one syllable, י being only a half-vowel.

89. הַגְּדוֹלִים—häg-g'dhô-lîm—the-great (ones):

- a. The article written regularly with ה and D. f., § 45. 1.
 b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending יִם) from גָּדוֹל.
 c. The ה is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.
 d. The ה, under ג in the sing., becomes in the plural י, because it is no longer *before* the tone-syllable, יִם having been added; cf. sg. m. גָּדוֹל, but sg. f. גְּדוֹלָה, pl. m. גְּדוֹלִים, pl. f. גְּדוֹלוֹת, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to š'wâ is called *volatilization*, § 36. 3. b.

90. הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדוֹל—häm-mä-'ôr hæg-gā-dhâl—the-luminary the-great (one):

- a. Both words have a tone-long ā, and a naturally long ô, altho' in the adjective the ô is written defectively.
 b. Both words have the article in its usual form.

91. לְמִמְשָׁלָתָ—l'mēm-šé-lēth—for-dominion-of:

- a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.
 b. ל is the prep.; מ, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b; ת, the fem. ending; the root being מִשָּׁל.

92. הַקָּטָן—hăq-qā-ṭōn—*the-small*; with tone-long ō.

93. הַקֹּכְבִּים—hăk-kô-khā-bhîm—*the-stars*:

a. The ך under כ is Méthēgh, § 18. 1; under כ it is Šillûq.

b. Cf. כֹּכַב *star*, כֹּכְבִּים *stars*, הַקֹּכְבִּים *the-stars*.

94. וַיֵּתֶן—wăy-yîṭ-tēn—and-(he)-gave:

a. יֵתֵן *he-will-give* is the Qāl Imperfect (future) from נָתַן *he-gave*.

With Wāw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).

b. The D. f. in ת is for the first radical נ, which has been assimilated; cf. מִתְנַחֵת for תַּחַת, see 49, § 39. 1.

95. אֹתָם—'ô-thām—(*them*: the pronominal suffix ם with אַת, another form of אַת and אֶת, sign of def. obj., § 51. 2.

96. וּלְמֹשֶׁל—w'lim-šōl—and-to-rule:

a. Conjunction ו; prep. ל with —, § 47. 2; the ך under מ silent.

b. An infinitive from the root מִשַׁל, cf. 91; tone-long ō.

97. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה—băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'lä—in-the-day and-in-the-night, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.

98. וּלְהַבְדִּיל—û-l'hăbh-dîl—and-to-cause-to-divide:

a. ו, § 49. 2; ל, § 32. 3. d; הַבְדִּיל, see 79.

b. The root is בָּדַל (pronounced bā-dhāl).

99. רְבִיעִי—r'bhî-'î—*fourth*; cf. שְׁלִישִׁי *third*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַמְאֹרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים—*the-luminaries the-great*=the great luminaries.

הַמְאֹר הַגְּדֹל—*the-luminary the-great*=the great luminary.

הַמְאֹר הַקָּטָן—*the-luminary the-small*=the small luminary.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the *adjective*, second.

65. The noun is masculine,¹ the adjective is masculine.

¹ The noun מְאֹר is masculine, although in the plural it has a feminine form,

66. When the noun is sing., the adjective is sing.; when the noun is plur., the adjective is plur.

67. The noun has the article, and so has the adjective.

68. The following is, therefore, the rule governing the position and agreement of an attributive adjective: *The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.*

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. § 57. Notes 1, 2, | Tenses and Moods. |
| 2. § 58. 1, 2. <i>a</i> , and Notes 1, 4, | The Simple Verb-stem, Qāl. |
| 3. § 14. 1—3, | Omission of Dāghēš-forfe. |
| 4. § 11. 2. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , | Š ^e wâ under final consonants. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (87) אֹר <i>to shine</i> | (89) כּוֹכַב <i>star</i> | (92) רְבִיעִי <i>fourth</i> |
| (88) גָּדוֹל <i>great</i> | (90) מְשֻׁלָּה <i>ruling</i> | (93) שְׁנַיִם <i>two</i> |
| | (91) קָטָן <i>small</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The great day*; (2) *In the great day*; (3) *And in the great day*; (4) *The great stars*; (5) *The small star*; (6) *The good God*; (7) *He-gave, he-ruled*; (8) *God gave* \ (*the-luminaries for-(the)-ruling-of the-day and-for-(the)-ruling-of the-night*; (9) *The great luminary (is) the-sun; the small luminary the-moon*; (10) *The-sun and-the-moon (are) in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens*; (11) *God will-give* \ (*the-day*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲשֵׂה אֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל; (2) הַכּוֹכַב הַטּוֹב; (3) מוֹעֵד אַחֵר; (4) הַשָּׁנָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית; (5) יְהִי; (6) הַמָּאֹר הַשְּׁנַיִ; (7) הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן הַשְּׁנַיִ; (8) הַקָּטָן הַטּוֹב; (9) וַיְבָרֵךְ בֵּין מְאֹרֶת לְמְאֹרֶת; (10) הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ; (11) וַיְבָרֵךְ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יֵתֵן, (2) יַעֲשֶׂה, (3) מְמַשֵּׁלָת, (4) בּוֹכֵב, (5) אַתֶּם, (6) בְּרָקִיעַ, (7) לְמִשַּׁל, (8) מְאֹרֶת, (9) הַיּוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yōm, (2) yôm, (3) ščkh, (4) lēkh, (5) 'ätt, (6) tălt, (7) yēšt, (8) wā-y-êhî, (9) hā-'ôr.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of ־ to ־ . (4) The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Méthēgh and Šillûq. (6) Assimilation of נ . (7) The infinitive of the root מִשַּׁל. (8) The conjunction ו before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning *second, third, fourth*. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Qāl). (12) Omission of Dāghēš-forte. (13) Š'wâ under final consonants.

LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 20, 21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמַּיִם (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רָקִיעַ (40); (4) הַגְּדִלִים (89); (5) אֲשֶׁר (48); (6) לְמִינֵהוּ (75); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22).

2. NOTES.

100. יִשְׂרְצוּ—yîš-r'çû—(they) *shall-swarm*:

a. Qāl Imperfect (or future¹) 3 pers. plur. masc. from יִשְׂרַץ *he-swarmed*; יִשְׂרָץ *he-will-swarm*; יִשְׂרְצוּ *they-will-swarm*.

b. Two Š'wâs—first, a syllable-divider and silent, second, a half-vowel and vocal, § 11. N. 1, 2.

c. The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.

¹ The term *Imperfect* will hereafter be used instead of *future*, since it more nearly describes the tense in question.

101. שָׂרָץ—šé-rěç—*swarm*, or, collectively, *swarms*:

- a. Like עָרַץ, אָרָץ, דָּשָׁא, זָרַע; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called *Segholates*.
- b. The essential vowel in all these cases was originally \bar{a} , which has been heightened under the tone to é, § 106. 1 and N. 2.

102. נֶפֶשׁ—né-phěš—*soul-of*: Another Segholate, of which the primary form was נָפֶשׁ; cf. the primary form of זָרַע, viz., זָרַע, which appears before the suffix in זָרְעוּ, see 73.

103. חַיָּה—hăy-yā—*life*: Feminine, as shown by הָ.

104. וְעוֹף—w'êph—and-fowl:

- a. The Wāw Conjunctive pointed regularly with Š'wā.
- b. A case of naturally long ô; the final form of ף (Pê).

105. יַעֲוֹף—y'ê-phêph—(he) *shall-fly*:

- a. An Imperfect (or future) from the root עוּף *to-fly*.
- b. Unchangeable ô; both פ's aspirated.

106. וַיִּבְרָא—wăy-yîbh-rā'—and-(he)-*created*:

- a. יִבְרָא *he-will-create*, but with •ׁ the force of the tense is changed.
- b. Compare (1) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא with (2) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא.

107. הַתַּנִּינִים—hăt-tăn-nî-nîm—the-sea-monsters:

- a. Points in ת and נ are D. f., because preceded by vowels.
- b. The \bar{a} under נ is î written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.
- c. (1) Article •הַ, (2) noun תַּנִּין, (3) plural ending יִם.

108. כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ—köl+né-phěš—*every+soul-of*:

- a. כָּל- is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Măq-qêph *always* loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.
- b. An *unaccented* closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is \bar{a} a short vowel? *It is*. In this word we have for the first time ô, or Qāmêç-hăṭûph, which is represented by the same sign (\bar{a}) as long ā, § 5. 5.

109. הַחַיָּה—hă-hăy-yā—the-life: The article with its D. f. implied, § 45. 2; Méthêgh, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

110. הרמשׁת—hā-rô-mé-sēth—the-(one)-creeping:

- a. The article with D. f. rejected and ־ heightened to ֿ , § 45. 3.
 b. A participle (although without **מ**) fem. (ת) sg. from רמשׁ.
 c. Observe that the ־ is ô, not ô, although defectively written.

111. שרצו—šā-r'çû—(they) swarmed:

- a. He-swarmed שרץ, they-swarmed שרצו; cf. ישרץ he-will-swarm, ישרצו they-will-swarm; and so ברא he-created, בראו they-created; קרא he-called, קראו they-called; נתן he-gave, נתנו they-gave.

- b. Qāl Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending ך.

112. למינהם—l'mî-nê-hēm—to-kinds-their:

- a. הם is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. b and d.
 b. ־ (= ê) is a defective writing for ם, the plur. const. ending.

113. כנף—kā-nāph—wing:

- a. The first ־ is ā, because before the tone: the second is ā because under the tone, § 31. 1. a. (1), c.
 b. Const. sing. would be כנף; dual would be כנפיים.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִקְרָא — קָרָא	מִרְחַפֵּת	הַמַּיִם
יִבְרָא — בָּרָא	מִמְשֶׁלֶת	הַחַיָּה
יִשְׂרָצוּ — שָׂרָצוּ	רִמְשֶׁת	הַרְמִשֶּׁת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

69. The Imperfect Qāl has as a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter י, written with י.

70. In forming the plural of the Qāl perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ֿ .

71. Upon the addition of ך in the Impf., as well as in the Perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ֿ (half-vowel).

72. The feminine ending ת is often preceded by an unaccented ׀, inserted for euphony.

73. The article is ה־; while ת (also ה) takes the D. f. by implication, ר (also ך and ם) entirely rejects it.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 50. 1, The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
2. § 50. 2, 3, Pausal forms and Remarks (*to be read only*).
3. § 122. 2. b, The fem. ending ת attached to a stem by means of ׀.
4. § 122. 2. c, The fem. ending ת changed to ת־.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (94) חיה <i>life</i> | (97) נפש <i>soul</i> | (100) רמש <i>he-crept</i> |
| (95) כל- <i>all, every</i> | (98) עוף <i>to-fly</i> | (101) שרץ <i>swarm</i> |
| (96) כנף <i>wing</i> | (99) עוף <i>fowl</i> | (102) תנין <i>sea-monster</i> |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-waters swarmed*; (2) *The-waters shall-swarm*; (3) *God created*)(*the-earth, and-he-created*)(*the-heavens*; (4) *And-saw God*)(*all+which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (5) *I (am) God who created*)(*the-light*; (6) *Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth*; (7) *We (are) great*; (8) *Thou (m.) (art) small*; (9) *Thou (f.) (art) good*; (10) *Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֶתְּ; (2) אֲנִי וְהוּא; (3) גִּדְּלָה; (4) יָקָרָאוּ לְמַיִם; (5) יָקָרָאוּ לְאֹר יוֹם; (6) יָמִים; (7) לָעוֹף בְּנֶפֶשׁ; (8) כָּנָף; (9) הֵם שָׂרְצוּ בַּמַּיִם; (10) הָעוֹף.

3. To be written in English Letters:—(1) שָׂרָץ, (2) בַּלְּ-, (3) עוֹף, (4) נֶפֶשׁ, (5) נֶפֶשׁוֹ, (6) תִּנִּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) k'nā-phā-yīm, (4) 'ā-nô-khî, (5) 'ātt, (6) 'āt-tēm, (7) nāḥ-nû.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segholates. (3) The vowel é, as derived from ׀. (4) The vowel ö. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (7) The dual-ending. (8) The fem. ending ת. (9) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (10) The simple verb-stem. (11) The Passive. (12) The Causative.

LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 22–25.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמִּים (42); (2) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (3) וַתִּזְעַק (74); (4) נִפְשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (5) וַיַּעַשׂ (46); (6) כָּל- (108).

2. NOTES.

114. וַיְבָרֶךְ—wă-y'bhā-rěkh—and-(he)-blessed:
- a. Root is בָּרַךְ, ' being sign of Impf., and ׀ the conjunction.
 - b. D. f. of ׀ omitted from ' , which has only a Š'wâ, § 14. 2.
 - c. The final ׀ has, as always, a Š'wâ, § 11. 2. a.
 - d. The syllable ׀ is half-open, not open, § 26. 4.
 - e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יִקְרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקְוּ, or (3) the causative-stem, as seen in מְבַדֵּל, יְבַדֵּל. It is a *new* stem, viz., the *intensive*. The form would regularly be יְבָרֶךְ, but ר rejects the D. f., and the preceding ׀ becomes ׀, while, by a change of tone, ׀ is shortened to ׀; cf. אַת, but אַת- (23).
 - f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dāghēs-forte in the second radical, not, as in יִקְוּ (55), in the first.
115. לֵאמֹר—lê'-môr—to-say, generally translated *saying*:
- a. Inf. const. of אָמַר say is אֹמֵר; cf. מִשַּׁל (96) from מִשַּׁל.
 - b. Before 'א, the prep. ל takes ׀, giving לֵאמֹר, § 47. 3.
 - c. א being weak, ׀ and ׀ are allowed to contract, and give ê.

116. פָּרוּ—p^orû—*be-ye-fruitful*: A Qāl Imperative plural.

117. וּרְבוּ—û-r^obhû—*and-multiply-ye*: Qāl Imperative plur. with Wāw Conjunctive, here ו before a consonant with Š^owâ, § 49. 2.

118. וּמְלֵא—û-mġ-l^oû—*and-fill-ye*:

a. Wāw Conjunctive before a labial is written ו, § 49. 2.

b. Š^owâ is *medial*, the syllable מ half-open, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

c. Qāl Imperative plural of מָלֵא, ו indicating the plural.

119. בַּיָּם—băy-yām-mîm—*in-the-seas*:

a. יָם *sea*, יָמִים *seas*, הַיָּם *the-seas*, בַּיָּם *in-the-seas*.

b. Cf. יוֹם *day*, יָמִים *days*, הַיָּמִים *the-days*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-days*.

120. וְהָעוֹף—w^ohâ-‘ôph—*and-the-fowl*, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.

121. יִרְבֵּ—yġ-rġbh—*let-(him)-multiply*:

a. Qāl Impf., shortened form, from same root as רָבַו (117).

b. י is the pref. of the Impf.; ר and ב, radicals; third radical lost.

122. חֲמִישִׁי—h^omġ-šġ—*fifth*, § 9. 2.

123. תּוֹצֵא—tô-ġġ—*Let-(her)-cause-to-go-forth*:

a. ו (ô) is contracted from וּ; תּוֹצֵא is like תְּרַשָּׂא (65).

b. Hġph‘ġl Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

124. לְמִנָּה—l^omġ-nâh—*to-kind-her*:

a. לְ *to*, מִין *kind*, הָ *her*; cf. לְמִנָּהּ.

b. The point in ה is neither D. f. nor D. l.; it is inserted to show that ה has a consonantal force and is *not* silent, for ה at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Măppġq, § 16. 1.

125. בְּהֵמָה—b^ohġ-mâ—*cattle*:

a. ה, having no Măppġq, is silent; the noun is fem., § 122. 2. c.

126. וּרְמֵשׁ—wâ-rġ-mġš—*and-creeper*:

a. Wāw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives ׀, § 49. 4; cf. וּבָהּ (11).

b. רְמֵשׁ is a Segholate noun from the same root as רְמִישָׁת (110).

127. וְחַיְתוֹ-אָרֶץ—w^ohâ-y^othô+‘é-rġġ—*and-beast-of+(the)-earth*:

a. חַיָּה (absolute) = *life* or *beast*; חַיָּת is construct, § 123. 2, 4.

- b. ך is really an old nominative case-ending, now obsolete, § 121. 1. a.
 c. חִיתּוֹ is for חִיתּוֹ, but ך under ך has become ך and D. f. in ך is dropped.

128. חִית—hăy-yăth—*beast-of*: with the same meaning as the preceding *archaic* form חִיתּוֹ; here D. f. remains.

129. הָאָרְצָה—hā-ʾadhā-mā—*the-ground*:

- a. The article before a weak guttural has ך, § 45. 3.
 b. The vowel before a compound Šwâ always has Méthēgh, § 18. 3.
 c. א, a guttural, takes compound rather than simple Šwâ, § 9. 2.
 d. ה, having no Mäppîq (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 122. 2. c.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

לֵאמֹר for לֵאמֹר	חִיה	פָּרוּ	וְכֵהוּ
תּוֹצֵא for תּוֹצֵא	חִית	רְבוּ	וּרְמֵשׁ
לְמִינָה for לְמִינָה	חִיתּוֹ	מְלֵאוּ	לְמִיִּם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

74. Contractions are common; thus ך fol. by ך becomes ê; ך (ăw) becomes ô; ך (ā-hā) becomes ך (âh). The result is always a naturally long vowel.

75. The original fem. ending, including the ending of the noun-stem, was תּ, which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the ת is lost and the preceding ך heightened to ך.

76. There are remnants of ancient case-endings; the nominative had as its sign u, cf. ô in חִיתּוֹ.

77. The Imperative has only a second person.

78. Before a tone-syllable Wāw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions *may* take a tone-long ך.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 51. 1. *a—d*, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.
2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with **את**.
3. § 42. 1—3¹ The Peculiarities of Gutturals.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (103) אֲדָמָה <i>ground</i> | (107) פֶּרֶה <i>he-was-fruitful</i> |
| (104) בְּהֵמָה <i>cattle</i> | (108) רְבָה <i>he-multiplied</i> |
| (105) בֵּרַךְ <i>he-blessed</i> | (109) רֶמֶשׁ <i>creeper</i> |
| (106) מָלֵא <i>he-filled</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created*)(-them; (2) *He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye*)(+the-seas; (3) *The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth*; (4) *The-day the-fifth*; (5) *(The) beast-of the-earth was upon+the-ground*; (6) *To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their*; (7) *His-day, my-day, her-day*; (8) *God made*)(+the-creeper upon+the-ground; (9) *The-cattle the-good* (f.); (10) *The good beast*; (11) *And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (12) *The-waters (are) in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וַהֲעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף; (2) וַתּוֹצֵא וַתְּבָרֵךְ אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (3) וַתּוֹצֵא אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (4) וַתְּבָרֵךְ אֶת-כָּל-רֶמֶשׁ הָאֲדָמָה; (5) וַתְּבָרֵךְ אֶת-חֵי הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) מָלֵא, (2) רְבָה, (3) תּוֹצֵא, (4) בֵּרַךְ, (5) בְּהֵמָה, (6) לְמִינָהּ, (7) לְאֹמֶר, (8) תּוֹצֵא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) bēn, (4) bēn, (5) bēn+, (6) ré-mēs, (7) ḥă-yêthô, (8) bāy-yām-mîm, (9) 'sēr, (10) rēkh, (11) bhā-rēkh.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const.

¹ Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked *a, b, c*, etc.

of אָמַר with prep. לְ. (4) Difference between the words for *sea*, *seas* and *day*, *days*. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d pers. fem. (7) Nominative case-ending. (8) Mäppîq. (9) Relation between the fem. affixes הָ and תָ. (10) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (11) Pronominal suffixes with אֵת. (12) Peculiarities of gutturals.

LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 26–28.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְעוֹף (104); (2) בְּהֵמָה (125); (3) וְרֶמֶשׂ (126); (4) וַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אֵתָם (95); (6) וַיִּבְרָךְ (114); (7) פָּרוּ (116); (8) וַרְבוּ (117); (9) וּמְלֵאוּ (118); (10) חֵיה (103); (11) הָרִמְשִׁית (110).

2. NOTES.

130. נַעֲשֶׂה—nä-'sé—*We-will-make*, or, *let-us-make*:

- Of these four letters only *three* can be radicals; the root is עֲשֶׂה.
- The נ, from pronoun אֲנִי *we*, indicates 1 p. pl., *we*, just as י indicates 3 m. sg., *he*, and ת, 3 fem. sg., *she*.
- The guttural ע takes compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
- Méthěgh, as always, before a compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
- The vowel הָ is é; cf. same vowel in וְהִרְאָה (59).

131. אָדָם—'ā-dhām—*man*: both vowels changeable.

132. בְּצַלְמֵנוּ—b'çäl-mē-nû—*in-image-our*:

- Prep. בְּ; noun צֶלֶם; connecting-vowel וּ; suffix נֵנוּ.
- The accent ־ is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.

133. כְּדִמּוּתֵנוּ—kī-dh'mû-thē-nû—*according-to-likeness-our*:

- כ has Ā. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- The syllable כְּ is half-open, and the Š'wâ is medial, § 26. 4. N.
- The noun is דִּמּוּת, the suf. and connecting-vowel being נֵנוּ.
- The vowel וּ under כְּ is according to § 47. 2.

134. וַיִּרְדּוּ—w'yîr-dû—*and-they-shall-have-dominion*:

a. ך = *and*; ם indicates Impf. (future); ך, plural; radicals, ך and ך.

135. בִּרְגַת—bhī-dh'ghāth—*in-fish-of*:

a. Four aspirates, each preceded by a vowel-sound, all aspirated.

b. The stroke over ב is Rāphé, § 16. 2.

c. Prep., before a consonant with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

d. The syl. bhī is half-open, and the ׀ medial, cf. 133. b.

e. Noun in abs., בִּרְגַת; in const., בִּרְגַת, § 122. 2. a. (3).

136. הֶרֶמֶשׁ הֶרֶמֶשׁ—hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs—*the-creeper, the-creeper*: the noun and the participle, both with article.

137. בְּצַלְמוֹ—b'çäl-mô—*in-image-his*:

a. ב in; צַלְמֹ, see 132. a; ך his, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זֶרַעִי (73).

b. The accent over מ is disjunctive, cf. ׀ (132. b).

138. בְּצִלְמֹ—b'çé-lēm—*in-image-of*:

a. ב has D. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.

b. This is the usual form of the noun, but צַלְמֹ (137. a) is the *primary* form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. זֶרַע, but זֶרַעִי (73); and so אֶרֶץ, but אֶרְצוֹ, עֶרֶב, but עֶרְבוֹ, נֶפֶשׁ, but נֶפְשׁוֹ, etc., § 125. 4. a, b.

139. אֹתוֹ—ô-thô—(*him*, § 51. 2.

140. זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה—zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā—*male and-female*:

a. זָכָר is a noun like אֶרֶץ, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 107. I. a.

b. Wāw Conj., before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ך, § 49. 2.

c. The ending הֹ is the feminine affix, § 122. 2. c.

141. לָהֶם—lā-hēm—*to-them*, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b and N.

142. וּנְכַשָּׁה—w'khī-bh'šû-hā—*and-subdue-ye-her*:

a. ך *and*; כָּבַשׁ for כָּבַשׁוּ [cf. מִלְאוּ (118)] *subdue-ye*; הֹ *her*; the root being כָּבַשׁ.

b. ׀ is usually ū, but here a defective writing for ך (û), the sign of the plural; ū is sounded as *u* in *put*, but û as *oo* in *tool*.

143. וּרְדוּ—û-r'dhû—*and-have-ye-dominion*:

a. On ך see § 49. 2; the accent " over ך is disjunctive.

144. בְּדִגַּת—bī-dh'ghāth—*in-fish-of*; cf. בְּדִגַּת (135):
 α. ב has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3:

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בְּדִמוֹתָנוּ	בְּצִלְמָנוּ	צֶלֶם	אֹתוֹ	נַעֲשֶׂה	בְּדִמוֹתָנוּ
בְּדִגַּת	בְּצִלְמוֹ	צֶלְמוֹ	אֹתָם	בְּצִלְמָנוּ	בְּדִגַּת
כְּבִשָּׁה	וִירְדוֹ	צִלְמָנוּ	לָהֶם	כְּבִשָּׁה	כְּבִשָּׁה

4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between an aspirate and the preceding vowel, the aspirate does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

80. Segholates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.

81. The suffix meaning *him* is ך, *them* הֶם or ם.

82. The personal *pre*-fix 1 p. pl. meaning *we* is the letter נ; the pronominal *suf*-fix *our* is נו; *her* is הָ.

83. The half-open syllable *always* has a short vowel, and in many cases is followed by a medial Š'wâ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 52. 1. *a, c, d*, and 2. The Demonstrative Pronouns.
2. § 53. 1. *a, b*, The Relative Pronoun.
3. § 54. 1, 2. *a—d*, The Interrogative Pronouns.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (110) אָדָם <i>man</i> | (113) זָכָר <i>male</i> | (116) צֶלֶם <i>image</i> |
| (111) דִּגָּה <i>fish</i> | (114) כִּבֵּשׁ <i>he-subdued</i> | (117) רָדָה <i>he-subdued</i> |
| (112) דְּמוּת <i>likeness</i> | (115) נִקְבָּה <i>female</i> | (had-dominion) |

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

הַמֵּאֹר הַגָּדוֹל = *the-luminary the-great* = the great luminary.

הַמֵּאֹר הַקָּטָן = *the-luminary the-small* = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה = *the-day the-this* = this day.

הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת = *the-earth the-this (f.)* = this earth.

הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה = *the-heavens the-these* = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, *both noun and demonstrative receiving the article*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:¹—(1) *The great place*; (2) *The great heavens*; (3) *The good seed*; (4) *The good luminaries*; (5) *This male and this female*; (6) *These luminaries which (are) in the heavens*; (7) *This good place*;² (8) *These great luminaries*; (9) *This spirit (f.)*, (10) *Who created man in his image*? (11) *Who made this light*? (12) *To whom (are) these heavens and this earth*? (13) *What did God create in beginning*?

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶמֶה הַזֹּאת; (2) הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹל; (3) הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה; (4) הַפֶּרִי הַטוֹב הַזֶּה; (5) מֶה-לְמִי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (6) מֶה-קָּרָא לִיבִשָּׁה; (7) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לָהֶם; (8) וְהַיָּרֵחַ; (9) אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָאָרֶץ לוֹ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶה, (2) זֹאת, (3) אֵלֶּה, (4) אֲשֶׁר, (5) מִי, (6) מָה, (7) זָכָר, (8) נִקְבָּה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d'mûth, (2) ghăth, (3) dā-ghā, (4) lā-hēm, (5) 'ô-thô.

¹ In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew *one* word will not be joined together by hyphens.

² The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Gutturals with compound Š'wâ. (2) The vowel הֶ. (3) The accents \neg , $\dot{\neg}$, $\ddot{\neg}$. (4) Half-open syllables. (5) Medial Š'wâ. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Rāphé. (8) Primary form of Segholates. (9) אַתְּ, אַתְּ-, אַתְּ. (10) The vowel \neg . (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 29–31.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) עֵשֶׂב (67); (2) זֶרַע (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ (73. e); (4) חַיִּת (128); (5) נִפְשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (6) וַיֵּרָא (22); (7) וַיְהִי-בִבְקָר (36).

2. NOTES.

145. הִנֵּה—hîn-nē—*behold!* an interjectional adverb.

146. נָתַתִּי—nā-thāt-tî—*I have-given*:

a. D. f. in ת is for נ assimilated, נָתַתִּי = נָתַנְתִּי; root נָתַן.

b. The ending הִי = I, being for כִּי, which is a fragment of אָנֹכִי;
cf. אָמַר he-said, אָמַרְתִּי I-said; יָדַע he-knew, יָדַעְתִּי I-knew;
מִשַּׁל he-ruled, מִשַּׁלְתִּי I-ruled.

147. לָכֶם—lā-khēm—to-you (m.):

a. Prep. has \neg , cf. לָכֵם (45), לָהֶם (141).

b. כֶּם is for תֶּם of אַתֶּם ye, by a euphonic change, the opposite of that in 146. b, § 51. 1. a.

148. זֶרַע זֶרַע—zô-rē(ă)' zā-ră'—*seedling seed*:

a. זֶרַע is the active participle of the Qāl stem—note the ô.

b. On \neg under ז read § 42. 2. d.

c. זֶרַע is for זֶרַע (69), on account of the accent (\neg), § 38. 2.

149. יִהְיֶה—yîh-yé—he-(i. e., it)-shall-be:

a. Observe the Méthěgh with \neg and that the Š'wâ is silent, § 18. 5.

b. Root, **הָיָה**; י indicates Impf.; cf. shortened form **יְהִי** (19).

150. לֶאֱכֹלָה—l'ôkh-lā—*for-food*:

a. The ׀ under **א**, in an unaccented closed syl., is ô, not ā.

b. The root is plainly **אָכַל** *he-ate*; ה־ indicates fem.

151. רוֹמֵשׁ—rô-mēs—*creeper* (literally, *creeping*):

a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ē; Qāl act. part., cf. **זֹרַע** (148).

b. This ô (in Qāl act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.

152. אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק—'êth+kôl+yé-rêq—)(+every+greenness-of:

a. On the short vowels ׀ and ׀ see § 17. 2.

b. **יֶרֶק**, like **אֶרֶץ** and many others, is an *a*-class Segholate.

153. עָשָׂה—'ā-sā—*he-made*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the *root-form* from which came **וַיַּעַשׂ** (46), and **עָשָׂה** (71).

154. מְאֹד—m'ôdh—*exceedingly*: an adverb.

155. הַשִּׁשִּׁי—hăš-šîš-šî—*the-sixth*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׁב	וְלִכְל-חַיִּת	נִתְּתִי (I)
אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק	וְלִכְל-עוֹף	לָכֶם (you)
אֶת-כָּל-אִשָּׁר	וְלִכְל רוֹמֵשׁ	בּוֹ (him)

4. OBSERVATIONS.

84. Note, in cases cited above, how ׀ and ׀ have become ׀ and ׀ (ô), when, as the word is joined by Măqqêph to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.

85. The conjunction ו is written ו before a consonant with Š'wâ.

86. **וְ** for **כִּי** = *I*; **כֶּם** for **תֶּם** = *you*; **וּ** for **הוּא** = *him*.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7,

Pronunciation of **ק, ט, צ**.

2. § 3. 2, 3,

Letters with double forms, and with similar forms.

3. § 4. 2, Weak, Medium and Strong Letters.
 4. § 12. 2, 3, Aspirates with Š'wâ preceding, with dis-
 junctive accent preceding.
 5. § 15. 1, 3, Dāghēš-forte compensative and conjunctive.
 6. § 16. 1, 2, Măppîq and Rāphé.
 7. §§ 26. 3, 4; 28. 3, 4, Sharpened and Half-open syllables.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (118) אֲכָלָה *food* (120) נָתַן *he-gave* (122) מְאֹד *exceedingly*
 (119) הִנֵּה *behold* (121) יֶרֶק *greenness* (123) שִׁשִּׁי *sixth*

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

עַל־פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם = *upon+faces-of the-waters* = upon the face[s] of
 the waters.

רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים = *spirit-of God* = the spirit of God.

לְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם = *to-collection-of the-waters* = to the collection of
 waters.

כָּל־נַפְשׁ הַחַיָּה = *all+soul(s)-of the life* = all the souls of life.

בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם = *in-fish-of the-sea* = in the fish of the sea.

Principle 3.—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

Principle 4.—If the second of two nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as *definite*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I knew that thou (m.) (art) good*; (2) *I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food*; (3) *The tree yielded (Heb., made) good fruit*; (4) *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food*; (5) *(There) was fruit in all the earth*; (6) *All that God made was exceedingly good.*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּיוֹם אַחֵר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים; (2) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁנִי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַרְקִיעַ; (3) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (4) בְּיוֹם הָרְבִיעִי נָתַן בְּרָקִיעַ; (5) הָיְתָה הַיְּבֵשָׁה וְתוֹצֵא עֵשֶׂב וְעֵץ; (6) בְּיוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַמָּאֲרֵת; (7) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה; (8) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וְאֵת דָּגַת הַיָּם; (9) וַיִּבְרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) אַכְלָה, (2) יִרַק, (3) זֹרַע, (4) בֵּין, (5) בֶּקֶר, (6) בֵּן, (7) יוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) khēm, (3) hā, (4) h^amî, (5) khā, (6) nû, (7) zé, (8) 'ellé.

LESSON XVI.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XVII., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הָיָה, he will compare הָיְתָה she-was, הָיָה let-(there)-be, וְהָיָה and-let-(there)-be, וָהָיָה and-(there)-was, וְהָיְתָה and-they-shall-be, וְהָיְתָה it-shall-be.]

I. VERBS.

רָחַף ²⁶	קָוָה ⁹	נָתַן ¹⁷	יָצָא ¹²	בָּרַךְ ²²	אָוֹר ^{*15}
רָחַף ²	קָרָא ⁵	עוֹף ^{*20}	כָּבַשׁ ²⁸	דָּשָׂא ¹¹	אָמַר ³
רָמַשׁ ²¹	רָאָה ⁴	עָשָׂה ⁷	מָלָא ²²	הָיָה ²	בָּרַל ⁴
שָׂרַץ ²¹	רָבָה ²²	פָּרָה ²²	מָשַׁל ¹⁸	זָרַע ¹¹	בָּרָא ¹

* The Infinitive form, see § 55. 3.

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

רָקִיעַ ⁶	עוֹף ²⁰	לֵל ⁵	חַמְיִשׁ ²³	בְּהֵמָה ²⁴	אָדָם ²⁶
שְׁלִישִׁי ¹³	עַל ²	לַיְלָה ⁵	חֶשֶׁךְ ²	בֵּין ⁴	אֲדָמָה ²⁵
יְשָׁמִים ¹	עֵץ ¹¹	מָאֵד ³¹	טוֹב ⁴	בָּקָר ⁵	אוֹר ³
שָׁנָה ¹⁴	עֶרֶב ⁵	מָאוּר ¹⁴	יְבֶשֶׁה ⁹	גְּדוֹל ¹⁶	אוֹת ¹⁴
שָׁנִי ⁸	עֶשֶׂב ¹¹	מוֹעֵד ¹⁴	יוֹם ⁵	דָּגָה ²⁶	אֶחָד ⁵
שָׁנִים ¹⁶	פָּנִים ²	מִים ²	יָם ¹⁰	דְּכוּת ²⁶	אֲכָלָה ²⁹
שָׂרָץ ²⁰	פְּרִי ¹¹	מִין ¹¹	רֶקֶק ³⁰	דִּשָּׂא ¹¹	אֶל- ⁹
שִׁשִּׁי ³¹	צֶלֶם ²⁶	מִמְשָׁלָה ¹⁶	כֹּף ²⁶	הֵא ¹	אֱלֹהִים ¹
תָּהוּ ²	קָטָן ¹⁶	מִן ⁷	כּוֹכָב ¹⁶	הֵנָּה ²⁹	אֶרֶץ ¹
תְּהוֹם ²	רֵאשִׁית ¹	מִקְוָה ¹⁰	כִּי ⁴	וְ ¹	אִשָּׁר ⁷
תּוֹךְ ⁶	רְבִיעִי ¹⁹	מְקוֹם ⁹	כָּל ²¹	זָכָר ²⁷	אֵת ¹
תַּחַת ⁷	רוּחַ ²	נֶפֶשׁ ²⁰	בֶּן ⁷	יָרַע ¹¹	בֶּן ¹
תַּנִּין ²¹	רֶמֶשׂ ²⁴	נִקְבָּה ²⁷	כְּנָף ²¹	חֵיה ²⁰	בְּהוּ ²

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see *Manual*, p. 7).

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see *Manual*, p. 29).

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see *Manual*, p. 18).

4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. 39).

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
2. Pron. of א, ע, ח, ק, § 2. 1-4.
3. Pron. of ו, ש, ז, ר, § 2. 5-8.
4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
5. Labials and gutturals, § 4. 1.
6. Weak, medium and strong letters, § 4. 2.
7. Pron. of ׀, § 5. 6. *a*.
8. Vowel-letters, א, י, ם, § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
9. Classification of vowel-sounds, § 7. 1-4.
10. Names of vowels, § 8.
11. Simple Š'wâ, § 9. 1.
12. Compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
13. Initial and med. Š'wâ, § 10. 1, 2.
14. Syllable-divider, § 11. 1, 2. *a* and R.
15. Dāghēš-lene, § 12. 1, and N.
16. D. l. after a Š'wâ, § 12. 2.
17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § 12. 3.
18. Dāghēš-forte, § 13. 1, 2, and Note 1.
19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
21. Māppîq and Rāphē, § 16. 1, 2.
22. Māqqēph, § 17. 1, 2.
23. Méthēgh, § 18. 1.
24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1-4.
26. Syllabication, § 27. 1-3.
27. Quantity of vowel in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 30. 7.
29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 31. 4.
30. Peculiarities of gutturals, § 42. 1-3.
31. The article, § 45. 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
32. Inseparable prepositions, § 47. 1-5.
33. Wāw conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. *a-d*, 2.
36. Demonstrative pronoun, § 52. 1. *a-d*, 2.
37. Relative pronoun, § 53. 1. *a, b*.
38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. *a-d*.
39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
42. Simple verb-stem, § 58. 1, 2. *a* and Notes 1, 4.
43. Gender of nouns, § 122. 1, 2. *b*.
44. Number of nouns, § 122. 3-5.
45. States of nouns, § 123. 1, 2.

4. EXERCISE.*

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.*
2. *Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.*
3. *The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.*
4. *The day, in which is light.*
5. *The fruit, in which is seed.*
6. *The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.*
7. *The sun will be seen in the heavens.*
8. *To divide between the day and the night.*
9. *And in the great day. The great stars.*
10. *The great luminary is the sun; the small luminary is the moon.*
11. *The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.*
12. *Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth.*
13. *And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.*
14. *God created the earth, and he created the heavens.*
15. *The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.*
16. *His day, her day, my day.*
17. *The beast of the earth was upon the ground.*
18. *This good place.*
19. *These great luminaries.*
20. *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.*

LESSON XVII.—GENESIS II. 1-3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (2) וְהָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עָשָׂה (153); (4) אֲתָם (95);
 (5) כִּי (24); (6) בּוֹ (73); (7) אֲשֶׁר (48).

* These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

2. NOTES.

156. וִיכְלוּ—and-(they)-were-finished; cf. וִיבְרַךְ (114), יָקוּ (55):
 a. D. f. omitted from י, § 14. 2; ך indicates the plural number.
 b. The ׀, in verbal forms, always marks the *passive*; under the first radical it indicates the Pū'al (intensive passive) stem, § 59. 3.
 c. Root is כָּלָה, meaning in Pī'el, *finish*, in Pū'al, *be-finished*.
157. וְכָל-צָבָא—and-all+host-their; cf. גִּרְלִים, אָת- (89. d):
 a. ך acc. to § 49. 1; ׀ is ֹ, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 36. 1. a.
 b. צָבָא *host*, but צָבָאִם *host-their*, ׀ under צ becoming ׀ when it ceases to stand before the tone, § 36. 3. b.
 c. ׀ () is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1. d.
158. וִיכֵל—and-(he)-finished; cf. וִיבְרַךְ, וִיכְלוּ:
 a. Shortened from וִיכְלָה, the Pī'el of כָּלָה (156. c).
 b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from י because without a full vowel, one from ל because final, § 14. 1, 2.
159. בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי—in-the-day the-seventh:
 a. The accent ־ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי marks the end of a *secondary section*. It is called Zāqēph qātōn, i. e., little Zāqēph, § 24. 4.
160. מְלֹאכְתּוֹ—work-his; cf. יִרְעוּ, רָאשֵׁית, זָרְעוּ:
 a. Abs. sg. מְלֹאכָה; א has lost its consonantal force.
 b. The ׀ of ל (in abs. form) becomes ׀, because the open syllable has become closed, § 36. 1. b.
 c. The abs. has מְלֹאכָה, but the form with suf. has מְלֹאכְתּוֹ, § 122. 2. a.
161. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת—and-he-rested; cf. וַיִּבְרָא, וַיִּקְרָא:
 a. This is the regular form of the Qāl Impf., the ׀ in וַיִּקְרָא and וַיִּבְרָא being due to the presence of the weak letter א.
 b. The ־ in this word is ֹ (tone-long), not ֶ.
 c. The root is plainly שָׁבַת *he-rested*, see below, 163.
162. וַיִּקְדָּשׁ—and-he-sanctified; cf. וִיבְרַךְ, וִיכֵל:

¹ Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least one important point in common with that new word.

- a. D f. omitted from י, as in וִיבְרַךְ, וִיחַי, וִיכֹל, וִיבְרַךְ.
- b. The root is קִרַּשׁ, meaning, as a verbal form, *he-was-holy*.
- c. The first radical has ׀, the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pī'el form; read §§ 59. 1.; 68. 2. a.
- d. Compare each vowel-sound in יִקְרֶשׁ and יִבְרַךְ, and note that the latter has ׀ instead of ׀, because ר refuses D. f., and ׀ instead of ׀, because the accent is on the penult.
- e. The root means *be-holy*; the Pī'el, here intensive or causative, means *make-holy, sanctify*, § 59. 2. a.

163. עָשָׂה, קָרָא, בָּרָא—*he-rested*; cf. שָׁבַת:

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 masc. sing. of the strong verb שָׁבַת.

164. לַעֲשׂוֹת—to-make, i. e., *in-making*; cf. יַעֲלֶה (179):

- a. The prep. ל with ׀, because of following ׀, § 47. 3.
- b. לַעֲשׂוֹת is a Qāl Inf. const. of עָשָׂה; the ת is the fem. ending.
- c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִבְרַךְ but	יִבְרַךְ	מֵאֹר but	מֵאֲרֹת	יִשְׁבֹּת
מֵלֹאכָה but	מֵלֹאכָתוּ	גִּרְלִים but	גִּרְלִים	יִקְוֹ
כָּל but	כָּל-	אֲדָם but	אֲדָמָה	יִקְרֶשׁ
אֶת but	אֶת-	צָבָא but	צָבָאִים	יִכְלוּ
זָרַע but	זָרְעוּ	כִּנְפִים but	כִּנְפִים	יִבְרַל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

87. Change of ā to ă, of é to ǎ, of ē to ǣ, of ō to ǫ, i. e., of a tone-long vowel to its corresponding short, is of frequent occurrence, and is called *shortening*.

88. Change of ā to ° (׀ to ׀), i. e., of a tone-long vowel to a tone-short (š'wâ) is of frequent occurrence, and is called *volatilization*.

89. The Qāl Impf. has no special characteristic ; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has \bar{o} for the vowel of its second radical.

90. The Nīph'āl has D. f. in and \neg under the first radical, while the other *passive* stem (Pū'āl) has \neg under the first radical and D. f. in the second.

91. The Pī'el has (besides D. f. in the second radical) \neg under the first radical ; the Hīph'īl has \neg under the preformative.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1, 2. *a*, Simple verb-stem, Qāl.
2. § 63. (& p. 167) Tabular view, Inflection of the Qāl Perfect.
3. § 63. 1-4, Remarks on inflection.
4. § 36. 3. *a*, Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.
5. § 36. 3. N. 2, [This covers volatilization of \neg to \neg in the forms
קטלתם, קטלתן.]

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said*; (2) *She ruled, they ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst*; (3) *They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave*; (4) *I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *The heavens will be finished*; (2) *The waters will be collected*; (3) *God will sanctify the seventh day*; (4) *God rested in the seventh day*; (5) *He created the heavens and all their host*; (6) *He made the great luminaries*; (7) *He*

will rest in this day; (8) We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **מִי שָׁבַת מְכַל-מְלֹאכְתּוֹ**; (2) **מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי**; (3) **שָׁבַתִּי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי**; (4) **זֶה הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר-כּו שָׁבַת אֱלֹהִים**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pū'āl stem. (3) Volatilization of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Qāl Imperfect. (5) The Pī'el Imperfect. (6) Shortening of a tone-long vowel. (7) Difference between the vowels of **שָׁבַת** and **וַיִּבְרָךְ** and **וַיִּקְרָא**. (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Qāl Perf. containing half-vowels. (12) The various personal terminations and their origin.

LESSON XVIII.—GENESIS II. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **אָרֶץ** (62); (2) **יְהִיָּה** (149); (3) **הָאָרֶץ** (129); (4) **פָּנִי** (13).

2. NOTES.

165. **אֵלֶּה**—*these*; cf. **זֶה** (m.), **זֹאת** (f.).

166. **תּוֹלְדוֹת**—*generations-of*; cf. **מְאֹרֹת**, **מְוֹעֲרִים**:

a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.

b. Absence of D. l. in **ד** shows at once that preceding Š'wâ is vocal, § 12. 2.

c. Three aspirates, all aspirated; both o's are ô, not ô.

167. בְּהִבְרָאם—*in-being-created-their*; cf. יִקְוּ, צָבָאָם:

- a. בְּ pointed with Šwâ; ׀ same as in צָבָאָם (157).
- b. It is קָטַל, but קָטְלָה; so הִבְרָא, but הִבְרָאָם, i. e., the ultimate ׀ is volatilized when ׀ is added, § 36. 3. a.
- c. הִבְרָא has D. f. *in* and ׀ under the first radical, the characteristics of the Niph'al or passive stem, § 75. R. 2.
- d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. בְּ.

168. עָשׂוֹת—*to-make, or making-of*: see 164.

169. יְהוָה—*Jehovah*: but this word as written has the vowels, viz., ׀, ׀ and ׀, of the word אֲדֹנִי *Lord*. It should rather be written יְהוֹה, and pronounced Yāh-wé.

170. שִׁיחַ—*shrub-of*: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. רִיחַ.

171. הַשָּׂדֶה—*the-field*; cf. עֵשָׂה, יְהִיָּה:

- a. The accent ˘ over הַשָּׂדֶה, like ˘ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called R'bhî(ă), § 24. 5. b.

172. טַרַם—té-rēm—*not-yet*: an adverb.

173. יִצְמַח—(he) *will-sprout-forth*; cf. יִשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of צָמַח *he-sprouted-forth*.
- b. The ׀ under מ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
- c. This verb has ׀ (in pause ׀) rather than ׀, as seen in יִשְׁבֹּת, because of the guttural ח, § 42. 2. b.

174. לֹא—lô—*not*; cf. יֹאמַר, זֹאת.

175. הִמְטִיר—(he) *had-caused-to-rain*; cf. מְבַדִּיל, הַבְּדִיל:

- a. Here are three radicals, making מָטַר *he-rained*.
- b. The prefix ה (originally ה) indicates the Hiph'il Perfect, § 60. 1. a, b; and § 62. 2.
- c. Cf. the vowel of the preformative in the forms תִּדְרֹשׁ, יִבְדֹּל, מְבַדִּיל, מְזַרֵּעַ, with that in הִמְטִיר, § 75. R. 6.

176. אֵין—a noun meaning *nothing*, but always used as a verbal expression, *there is not, there was not*; hence the phrase means *and man was not, or and there was no man*.

177. לַעֲבֹד—to-serve; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לְמַשֵּׁל:

- a. The עֲבֹד is Qāl Inf. const. of עָבַד he-served; but ע has \bar{e} , where מ of מָשַׁל, a similar form, has \bar{e} , because it is a guttural, § 42. 3. a.
b. The prep. ל takes \bar{e} , as in לַעֲשׂוֹת, according to § 47. 3.

178. וְאֵד—w'e'êdh—and-(a)-mist.

179. יַעֲלֶה—(he) will-go-up, or (he) used-to-go-up; cf. יָהִי:

- a. י is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is עָלָה he-went-up.
b. The vowel under י in יִשְׁבֵּת and יִצְמַח is \bar{e} , but in this word it is \bar{a} , because of the following ע, § 42. 2. a.
c. Just as an original \bar{e} is retained under the preformative of all Hīph'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* (§ 36. 4) to \bar{a} (cf. הִמָּטִיר), so an original \bar{a} has been retained under the preformative of the Qāl Impf. *before gutturals*, where otherwise it is attenuated to \bar{a} .
d. In יִשְׁבֵּת the first rad. has \bar{a} , but in יַעֲלֶה it has \bar{e} , § 42. 3. b.
e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.

180. מִן—from: so written only before the article; cf. מִן, מִי, § 48. 1, 2.

181. וְהִשְׁקָה—and-used-to-cause-to-drink; cf. הִמָּטִיר:

- a. Another Hīph'il Perf., as indicated by ה; root שָׁקָה.
b. The ו here is Wāw Conv. or Consec., and gives to the verb the force possessed by יַעֲלֶה, which preceded it, § 73. 1. b, 2. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֲשׂוֹת	הִמָּטִיר	יִקְרָא	רוּחַ
לַעֲבֹד	הִשְׁקָה	יִשְׁבֵּת	רָקִיעַ
יַעֲלֶה	יִבְדֵּל	יִצְמַח	מִזְרֵעַ
יִצְמַח	תִּדְשֵׂא	יַעֲלֶה	שִׁיחַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

92. A guttural will take (1) *under* it a compound instead of a simple Š'wâ; and (2) *before* it the vowel = rather than = or =.

93. The Hîph'îl stem has, under the preformative, the vowel = except in the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* to = (cf. Latin *facilis*, but *difficilis*).

94. The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Imperfect was originally =, but this has been retained only before gutturals, being elsewhere attenuated to =.

95. The Qāl Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either ō, or ä. In the cases cited above, note how = before נ and in pause has been heightened to =, while before ה it has been heightened to é.

96. Pāthālî-furtive steals in under the final gutturals ה, ה, ע, when they are preceded by any long vowel except =.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. § 59. 1. a, b, | 2. a, b. and N., | Origin and use of the Pī'ēl stem. |
| 2. § 59. 3, 4. a, b. and N., | | Origin and use of the Pū'āl stem. |
| 3. § 59. 5. a, 6 a, b, | | Origin and use of the Hithpā'ēl st. |
| 4. § 65. 1. b, 2. a, b, (& p. 167) | | Inflection of these stems in Perf. |
| 5. § 36. 4. a, b, | | Attenuation of = to =. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11—20.
2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4—6.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He sanctified* (קִדֵּשׁ, Pī.), *we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified*; (2) *She spoke* (דִּבְּרָה in Pī'ēl), *I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak*; (3) *He was sanctified* (Pū'āl), *I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified*; (4) *She purified her-*

self (קִדֵּשׁ in Hithpā'ēl), *we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Jehovah God sanctified this day and this place*; (2) *This (is) the day which God sanctified*; (3) *These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created*; (4) *The shrub and the herb will be in the field*; (5) *There was no man upon the earth in those days*; (6) *God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land)*; (7) *The herb will sprout forth upon the field*; (8) *These generations*; (9) *This earth*; (10) *This day.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) קִדֵּשְׁתִּי אֶת־הַיּוֹם; (2) הַמִּשְׁלֵל אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם; (3) נָתַתָּ לּוֹ אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (4) בָּרָא אֶת־הָאָדָם; (5) בְּדִגְתָּ הָיִם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל־הָאָרֶץ לְעֵבֹד אֶת־הָאֱדֹמָה.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Niph'al. (5) The word יְהוָה. (6) Pāthāh-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִקְרָא, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יַעֲלֶה. (8) Attenuation of = to -. (9) Hithp'il Perfect. (10) אֵין, לֹא, and טָרַם. (11) Difference between עֲבָד and מִשַּׁל. (12) Force of the tense in יַעֲלֶה. (13) Peculiarities of gutturals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form קָטַלָּה. (16) The form קָטַלְתָּם. (17) Heightening. (18) The Personal pronoun.

LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 7–9.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהוָה (169); (2) מֶנֶּ- (180); (3) נִפֵּשׁ חִיָּה (102, 103); (4) בָּלִי- (108); (5) בָּתוֹרֶךְ (41); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) טוֹב (24).

2. NOTES.

182. וַיֵּצֵר—*and-(he)-formed*; cf. וַיֵּאמֶר:

- a. The first ׳ is the preformative, the second, the radical.
- b. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root יֵצַר *he-formed*.
- c. The ף under צ is ʿ; consideration of it may be postponed.

183. עָפָר—*dust*: with the article it would be הָעָפָר, § 45. 4.

184. וַיִּפַּח—*and-he-breathed*; cf. מִתַּחַת, יִצְמַח:

- a. For יִנְפַח, the נ being assimilated; root נִפַּח.
- b. On = instead of = before ח see § 42. 2. b.

185. בְּאַפָּיו—*b'āp-pāw—in-nostrils-his*:

- a. אָף *nose*; אֶפְסִים *nostrils*; אֶפְיוֹ *his-nostrils*.
- b. Learn that יָ, pronounced āw (the ׳ having no force), is the form of 3 masc. sg. suf. when attached to plural or dual nouns.
- c. The D. f. in פ stands for נ, the original form being אָנַפ.

186. נִשְׁמַת—*nī-š'māth—breath-of*; cf. חַיָּת, דִּגְתָּ:

- a. Abs. sg. is נִשְׁמָה, but in const. הִ- goes back to the orig. תִּ-; the other changes will come up later.

187. חַיִּים—*lives*; cf. חִיָּה *life, beast*.

188. וַיִּטַּע—*and-(he)-planted*; cf. יָפַח:

- a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as וַיִּפַּח (184); from the root נָטַע *he-planted*.

189. גֵּן—*garden*; cf. below in v. 9 הֶגְן *in pause*.

190. מִקְדָּם—*mīq-qé-dhēm—from-east*; cf. עָרַב:

- a. The prep. מִן with נ assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. An *a*-class Segholate, primary form קָדַם, § 106. 1. a.

191. וַיִּשֶׂם—*and-he-put*: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root שִׂים *to-put*.

192. שָׁם—*there*: an adverb.

193. יָצַר—*he-formed*, or *he-had-formed*; cf. וַיִּצֶר:

a. Pausal for יָצַר, the root form, see 182. b.

194. וַיִּצְמַח—*and-(he)-caused-to-sprout-forth*; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Cf. with Qāl יִצְמַח (173), which has ◡ under ' instead of ◡.

b. The ◡ under the preformative is the indication of the Hīph'il (except in Perf.).

c. יִבְדֵּל has ◡ under 2d rad., but יִצְמַח has ◡; why? § 42. 2. b.

d. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root צָמַח *he-sprouted*.

195. נֶחְמָד—*nēh-mādh—desirable*, or *desired*:

a. The point in נ is neither D. f., nor D. l. (why not?); it is used in some texts, to show that the preceding Š'wâ, though under a guttural, is silent.

b. The root is חָמַד, נ indicating a Nīph'al.

c. On the vowel ◡ see § 42. 2. c; on ◡, § 71. 2.

196. לְמַאֲכָל . . . לְמַרְאָה—*for-sight . . . for-food*:

a. Two nouns formed by the prefix מ; cf. מִקְוָה, מָקוֹם; § 113. 1.

b. The roots are רָאָה *he-saw*, אָכַל *he-ate*.

197. הַחַיִּים—*hă-hăy-yîm—the-lives*; cf. הַחַשֵּׁךְ:

a. The D. f. of the article is implied in ה, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.

b. Méthēgh on the second syllable before the tone.

198. הַדַּעַת—*the-knowing*: a verbal noun from יָדַע *he-knew*, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.

199. וָרַע—*wā-rā'—and-evil*; cf. וְבָהוּ:

a. Wāw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes ◡, § 49. 4.

b. רָע, instead of רַע, because in pause, § 38. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

נֶפֶשׁ	אֶרֶץ	דָּשָׁא	עֵשֶׁב	בָּקָר
קָדָם	עָרֵב	שָׂרָן	עֵדָן	חֹשֶׁךְ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

97. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (é) for their first vowel, are *always* *a*-class Segholates, the é being a heightening of an original ä.

98. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (ē) for their first vowel, are *always* *i*-class Segholates, the ē being a heightening of an original ĭ.

99. Nouns accented on the penult, having ◡ (ō) for their first vowel, are *always* *u*-class Segholates, the ō being a heightening of an original ŭ.

100. The unaccented ◡ in the ultima of all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2), for otherwise the word would be a monosyllable ending in two consonants.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. § 60. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , 2, | Origin and use of the Hīph'îl stem. |
| 2. § 60. 3, 4, | Origin and use of the Hōph'āl stem. |
| 3. § 61. 1, 2, | Origin and use of the Nīph'āl stem. |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>e</i> , 2. <i>e</i> , | Inflection of these various stems(cf. p. 166). |
| 5. § 106. 1, | Origin of Segholates. |
| 6. § 36. 2. N., | To what are ä, ĭ, ŭ, <i>when heightened</i> , changed? |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7—9.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain*; (2) *He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill*; (3) *He divided* (Hīph. of בָּרַךְ), *she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided*; (4) *Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill*; (5) *He was killed, I was killed, she*

was killed, thou (m.) wast sanctified (Nīph.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And God breathed into his nostrils;* (2) *In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit;* (3) *This fruit was good for food;* (4) *The good fruit;* (5) *The evil fruit;* (6) *The good tree and the evil tree;* (7) *And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s).*

✓3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין; הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן עֵץ הַחַיִּים; (2) הַטּוֹב וּבֵין הָרָע; (3) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֲדָם בֶּגֶן אֲשֶׁר; (4) נָטַע אֶת-הָעֵץ בֶּגֶן; (5) הַבְּדִילָה; (6) נָטַע וְאֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ הַצִּמְחָה כָּל-עֵץ נִחְמָד לְמַרְאֵה; (7) נִמְשְׁלוּ, נִמְשְׁלָנוּ, נִמְשְׁלָתָם, הַבְּדִילָנוּ, הַבְּדִילוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76, numbered 1—30, in the Perfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) the same verbs in the Perfect 3 c. pl.; (3) the same verbs in the Perfect 2 m. pl.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels — and = in the stem of the Qāl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix יָֿ. (4) The root *to-put*, the form *and-he-put*. (5) Difference between יִבְדֵּל and יִצְמַח. (6) מ as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Segholates. (8) I-class Segholates. (9) U-class Segholates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hīph'āl, the Hōph'āl and the Nīph'āl stems. (11) Heightening. (12) The helping-vowel ĕ.

LESSON XX.—GENESIS II. 10–14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִלְאֲכָתּוֹ (160); (2) וַיִּשְׁכַּת (161); (3) תּוֹלְדוֹת (166); (4) יִצְחָק (173); (5) יַעֲלֶה (179).

2. NOTES. ✓

200. וְנָהָר—*and-(a)-river*; cf. כְּנָף, אָדָם:

- a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two originally short vowels, both of which, the one *before*, and the other *under*, the tone, have become tone-long, § 107. 1. a.

201. יָצָא—*yô-çê—going-forth, = goes-forth*; cf. רָמַשׁ:

- a. The active participle of Qāl, used, as often, for a present tense.
b. The first vowel is ô, not ô; the root, יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

202. מֵעֵדֶן—*from-Eden*; cf. מֵעַל, § 48. 2; עָשָׂב, § 106. 1. b:

- a. Note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn (־); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accented syllable of מֵעֵדֶן, cf. 159. a.

203. לְהַשְׁקוֹת—*to-cause-to-drink*, i. e., *to-water*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת הַבְּדִיל:

- a. Like הַבְּדִיל, this word has the pref. ה־; it is Hīph. Inf. const.
b. Like עֲשׂוֹת, it ends in וֹת; it is from a root whose last letter is ה־.
c. Cf. also the Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. הִשְׁקָה (181).

204. מִמֶּשֶׁם—*and-from-there*; cf. מִתַּחַת, וּבֵין.

205. יִפָּרֵד—*it-will-be-divided, or it-divides-itself*:

- a. D. f. *in* and *ā under* פ indicate at once the Nīph'al.
b. The root is פָּרַד; Nīph. Perf., נִפְרַד; cf. יָקוּוּ (55).

206. לְאַרְבַּעַה—*for-four*; cf. רְבִיעִי *fourth*.

207. רִאשִׁים—*rā'-šîm—heads*: an irregular plural from רָאשׁ.

208. שֵׁם—*šēm—name*: same as the proper name *Shem*.

209. הַסָּבִיב—*the-(one)-surrounding*; cf. רָמַשׁ, יָצָא:

- a. On ׀ see 171. a.

210. הַחַוִּילָה—hă-h^awî-lā—the *Havilah*:

a. The article here belongs really to אֶרֶץ, the phrase = *all the land of Havilah*, not *all land of the Havilah*, see Principle 3 (p. 63).

211. אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם—which+there, = *where*; cf. אֲשֶׁר-כֹּן = *in which*.

212. זָהָב—gold: A noun like נָהָר, אָדָם, כֶּנֶף, § 107. 1. a.

213. וְזָהָב—û-z^ahăbh—and-gold-of:

a. The Wāw, before a consonant with Š^ewâ, is ו, § 49. 2.

b. Comp'd Š^ewâ under ו, though not a guttural, after ו, § 32. 3. d.

c. Méthēgh with ו before compound Š^ewâ, § 18. 3.

d. וְזָהָב or, as it would be without ו, זָהָב, differs from וְזָהָב in that the first ו, in an open syl., is volatilized, the second, in a closed syl., is shortened; in other words, the form is treated as if the accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 123. (opening words); § 125. 3. a, b.

e. Cf. נָהָר abs., but נָהָר const.; כֶּנֶף abs., but כֶּנֶף const.

214. הַהוּא—hă-hî' (not hă-hîw')—the-that; cf. הַחֵשֶׁךְ:

a. הוּא is archaic for הֵיא, § 50. 3. a; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.

b. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article

215. הַבְּדֵלִיּוֹת—hăb-b^edhō-lăh—the-bdellium.

216. אֶבֶן הַשֵּׂהָם—'é-bhên hăš-šō-hăm—stone-of the-onyx:

a. Two Segholates,—one a-class, one u-class.

b. Helping-vowel in first is ו, in second, after ה, =, § 37. 2. a.

217. הַדִּקְלָה—hîd-dé-qêl—Tigris (?).

218. הַהֹלֵךְ—hă-hô-lêkh—the-(one)-going; cf. הַסֹּבֵב:

a. D. f. of article is implied in ה, cf. הַהוּא (214), § 45. 2.

b. Qāl act. Part. (ô, not ô) of הָלַךְ he-went.

219. קִדְמָה—qîdh-măth—eastward-of; const. of קִדְמָה:

a. The original ת is restored in the const. state, § 122. 2. a. (3).

b. A fem. form related to קָדַם (190).

220. הוּא פָּרַת—is Euphrates.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָצָא	הָאָחֵר	חִיהַ	abs., but	חַיֵּת	const.
סָבַב	וְהָבָה	נִשְׁמָה	abs., but	נִשְׁמַת	const.
הִלָּךְ	שֵׁם-הַנְּהַר	קִדְמָה	abs., but	קִדְמַת	const.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

101. The *o* of the Qāl active Participle is unchangeable, ô, not changeable, õ.

102. Note, in the words cited above, Méthěgh written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound Š'wâ, (3) with a long vowel, in a closed syl. before Mäqqēph.

103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was תִּי; but this has been changed to תִּי, except where something closely following protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 62. Table, General view of the Verb-stems.
2. § 62. R's 1—4, Changes from original vowels.
3. § 66. Tabular View, Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active).
4. § 66. R. 1, Various prefixes and affixes used.
5. § 66. R. 2, The original stem of the Qāl Imperfect.
6. § 66. R's 3, 4 Remarks on the terminations יִ, וְ, נָה.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31—40.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10—14.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

- הוא הסבב He or IT (is) the (one) surrounding.
- וְהָבָה הָאָרֶץ הזהב And the gold of THAT land.
- וְהַנְּהַר הָרְבִּיעִי הוא פָּרַת And the fourth river is Euphrates.

Principle 5.—The personal pronoun, besides (1) its ordinary use as a *personal* pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (*that*), and (3) the force of a *copula*, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and predicate.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest*; (2) *They (m.) shall swarm, he shall swarm, she shall swarm, they (f.) shall swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm*; (3) *He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call*; (4) *He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she shall plant, they shall plant*; (5) *He will give, she will give, I will give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *(The) river of that land is (a) great river*; (2) *(The) name of that river is Euphrates*; (3) *The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided*; (4) *(The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold*; (5) *Thou shalt call that river which goes (= the (one) going) eastward of Assyria Euphrates*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) כּוֹכַב קֶטָן אַחֵר; (2) נָהַר גָּדֹל וְשֵׁם-הֵנָּהּ הוּא עֵרֶן; (3) יִצְרֵת אֶת-הָאָדָם עֶפֶר; (4) לֹא יִרְעֵתִי הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר; (5) סִבֵּב אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-שֵׁם זֶה; (6) תִּשְׁבְּתִי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שֵׁם הוּא עֵרֶן.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76 numbered 31—62 (excepting Nos. 35, 39, 48, 51, 59) in the Perf. 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The same verbs in the Perf. 3 c. pl.; (3) The same verbs in the Perf. 2 m. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing מ. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Segholates. (4) The vowels of the Qāl Part. act. (5) A comparison of השקות with הכדיל and עשות. (6) The words meaning *he-was-divided*, *he-will-be-divided*. (7) The construct state of nouns like זהב, נהר, etc. (8) The construct state of Segholates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending הַ, and תַּ. (10) Méthëgh. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems. (12) Inflection of the Qāl Imperfect. (13) Prefixes and affixes of the Impf. as compared with the affixes of the Perfect. (14) The difference between the stem-vowels of ישבת, יקרא, יטע.

LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 15–18.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) ויפח (184); (2) לאמר (115); (3) מקדם (190); (4) הדעת (198); (5) ורע (199).

2. NOTES.

221. ויִּקַּח—and-(he)-took; cf. ויִּטַּע:

a. For ויִּלְקַח, but ל is assimilated (like נ), § 39. 3.

b. The guttural ח has א (ä) before it, rather than ֹ, § 42. 2. b.

222. ויִּנְחֲלוֹ—wäy-yän-nî-hē-hû—and-he-caused-to-rest-him:

a. The וֹ is Wāw Consec.; הוֹ is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg.

b. The root is נוח to-rest; the form is an irreg. Hiph'il.

223. וְלַעֲבֹדָהּ וְלִשְׁמְרָהּ—l'ô-bh'dhâh û-l'sö-m'râh:

a. The translation of these words is: to-serve-her and-to-keep-her.

b. The insepr. prepositions are as usual; ו before ל becomes וְ, § 49. 2.

c. The final ה is a consonant, as indicated by Mäppîq, § 16. 1.

d. The א under ע and ש, if it were ā, would have Méthëgh, § 18. 2.

- e. $\text{הָ} \text{---}$ is a contraction of $\text{הָ} \text{---}$; cf. י for $\text{הָ} \text{---}$, § 124. 1. R. 1.
 f. These forms are Qāl Inf's const. (cf. מִשְׁל), and without suffixes would read עָבַד and שָׁמַר (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, \bar{o} is pushed backward to ע and ש , and shortened to \bar{o} , § 74. 3. a. (2).
 g. The syllables לֶע and לִשְׁ are *half-open*, and the Š'wās under ב and מ are *medial* (§ 26. 4. N.).

224. וַיִּצַּו —and-(he)-commanded; cf. וַיִּבֶל from בָּלָה :

- a. Shortened from וַיִּצְוֶה , Pi'el Impf. of צִוָּה *he-commanded*.
 b. D. f. omitted (1) from ' and (2) from י , § 14. 1, 2.
 c. The unfailing indication of the Pi'el is here, viz., --- under 1st rad.
 d. צִוָּה , in Pi'el, = *he-commanded*; so בָּלָה , in Pi'el, = *he-finished*.

225. אָכַל —'ā-khōl—to-eat, or eating:

- a. Qāl Inf. *absolute* of אָכַל *he-ate*; second vowel *unchangeable*.
 b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אָכַל (cf. מִשְׁל) = 'ākhōl, the *o* being *changeable*, § 70. 1. b, 2.
 c. Cf. מִשְׁל (\bar{o}) and שָׁמַר (\bar{o}); שָׁמַר (\bar{o}) and שָׁמַר (\bar{o}).

226. תֹּאכַל —tô'-khēl—thou-shalt-eat:

- a. ת indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (*thou*), root אָכַל .
 b. Cf. with this וַיֹּאמֶר *and-he-said*, from אָמַר .

227. וּמִמֶּנִּי —and-from-tree-of: י , § 49. 2; מ , § 48. 2.

228. תֹּאכַל —Another spelling of תֹּאכַל (226).

229. $\text{מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם}$ —from-him (= it); for, in-day-of:

- a. מֶנּוּ reduplicated = מִמֶּנּוּ ; with הוּא ; $\text{מִמֶּנּוּ} = \text{מִמֶּנּוּ}$, in which the ה is assim. backwards and repres. by D. f. in נ , § 51. 5. b, and --- is deflected to --- .
 b. D. l. in כ and in כ because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.

230. אָכַלְךָ —'ākhō-l'khā—thy-eating:

- a. The Inf. const. is אָכַל , but before ךָ , אָכַל (\bar{o}), § 74. 3. a. (1).
 b. Cf. (1) reg. form קָטַל , (2) form before ךָ , קָטַל , (3) form before $\text{הָ} \text{---}$ (see Note 223. f), קָטַל (\bar{o}).

231. מֹת תָּמוּת —môth tā-mûth—dying thou-shalt-die:

- a. The Qāl Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of מָוַת *to-die*.

b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.

232. הָיָה—*h'yôth—being-of*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת *making-of*:

a. Qāl Inf. const. of הָיָה *he-was*, translated as a verbal noun.

b. Under the guttural ה appears a compound Š'wâ.

233. לְבָדּוֹ—to or in-separation-his: ל, prep.; בַּד, noun; ם, suffix.

234. אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ—'ë-'sél+lô—I-will-make+for-him:

a. א indicates the *first* pers. sg.; root is עֲשֶׂה *he-made*.

b. The D. f. in ל is conjunctive (cf. עֲשֶׂה-פָּרִי), § 15. 3.

c. Cf. וַיַּעַשׂ (46), עָשָׂה (71), עֲשׂוֹת, all from עֲשֶׂה.

235. עֹזֶר—'ë-zër—(a) *help* or *helper*; cf. אֶבְנֵי עֹזֶר *Ebenezer*:

a. Like עָשָׂה and עָרַן an *i*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. b.

236. כְּנִגְדּוֹ—as-over-against-him: כ, נִגַּד.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיִּקַּח	וַיִּקְדָּשׁ	וַיְבַדֵּל	וַיָּקוּם	אָכַל
וַיָּטַע	וַיִּצּוּ	וַיִּצְמַח	וַיִּפְרֹד	אָכַלָּהּ
וַיִּפַּח	וַיְבַרֵךְ	תִּדְרֹשׁ	תִּרְאֶה	עָבְדָהּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

104. Verbs whose third radical is a guttural must have = for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.

105. The Pī'el Impf. may always be distinguished by the = (or, if the second radical is a guttural, the =) which is under the first radical.

106. The Hīph'il Impf. may be distinguished by the = which is under the personal preformative.

107. The Nīph'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. *in* and the = under the first radical.

108. The *o* of the Inf. abs. is ô unchangeable; but the *o* of the Inf. const. is ô, and may be shortened to ǒ, or may be given to the first radical and then shortened to ǒ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 68. 1. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Nīph'al Impf.
2. § 68. 2, 3, 4, The stems and inflection of the Pī'el, Hīthpā'el, (cf. pp. 166, 167) Pū'al and Hōph'al Imperfects.
3. § 68. 5. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Hīph'il Impf.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41—50.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15—18.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will be divided,¹ they will be divided, we shall be divided, thou (f.) shalt be divided*; (2) *She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify*; (3) *Thou (f.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye (m.) shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified*; (4) *He will cause to divide,² they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) wilt cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide*; (5) *Thou (f.) shalt be caused to divide, we shall be caused to divide*; (6) *I shall rule, I shall be ruled, thou (f.) shalt rule thyself, they (f.) will cause to rule, we shall rule ourselves*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given*; (2) *Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil*; (3) *Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **אָכַל תֹּאכַל**; (2) **מֹת**; (3) **תָּמֹת**; (4) **עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים**; (5) **בְּיוֹם אָכַלְךָ מִן-הָעֵץ תָּמוּת**; (6) **לְאָדָם עֵץ כְּנָגֶד**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

¹ Use the root פָּרַד (in Niphal). ² Use the root בָּרַל in Hiph'il.

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. numbered 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39), in the Imperfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation of ל. (2) Dif. between the *o* of the Inf. abs. and the *o* of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4) The words meaning *being-of*, *to-serve-her*, *thy-eating*. (5) The characteristics by which the various Imperfects may be distinguished. (6) The stems of the various Imperfects. (7) The inflection of the various Imperfects. (8) Peculiarities of gutturals. (9) Tone-long vowels. (10) Méthēgh, Măppîq, Rāphé and Măqqēph.

LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 19–21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הָאָדָמָה (129); (2) חַיַּת (128); (3) הַיִּשְׁרָה (171); (4) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (5) בְּהֶמָּה (125); (6) עֵצַר כְּנָגְדּוֹ (235, 236); (7) וַיִּקַּח (221).

2. NOTES.

237. וַיִּצַּר—a defective writing of וַיִּצָּר (182).

238. וַיָּבֵא—and-he-caused-to-come; cf. וַיְבַדֵּל:

a. Clearly a Hiph'il Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root בּוֹא *to-come-in*.

b. Instead of =, the preformative ' has ׀ in an open syllable.

239. לִרְאוֹת—lîr-'ôth—to-see; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לַמַּשֵּׁל:

a. רְאוֹת is the Inf. const. of the verb רָאָה *he-saw*.

b. ל, before a letter with Š'wâ, takes =, § 47. 2.

240. מַה-יִּקְרָא-לוֹ—mäy+y'q-râ'+lô—*what+he-will-call+to-it*:

a. The Interrogative *what?* pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.

b. לוֹ = *to-him*, just as בּוֹ = *in-him*.

241. הוא—literally *he*, = *is*; cf. Principle¹ 5 (3).

242. שְׁמוֹת . . . שְׁמוֹ—*his-name . . . names*:

- a. Before the suffix ה the ׀ of שֵׁם becomes ׀; but
 ׀. The ׀ is retained before the fem. plur. affix ם.
 c. R^ebhî(ă)' (־) over שְׁמוֹת, § 24. 5. b.

243. מָצָא—*he-found*; cf. קָרָא, בָּרָא:

- a. ׀, instead of ׀ as in שָׁבַת, because א is silent.
 b. Lit., *he-found*; here impersonal, = *there-was-found*.

244. וַיִּפֹּל—wăy-yăp-pēl—*and-(he)-caused-to-fall*:

- a. This form is for וַיִּנְפֹּל, which is like וַיִּבְדֹּל, in Hiph'il.
 b. Root נִפַּל, of which נ is assimilated and represented by D. f.
 c. נָתַן, נָטַע, נָפַח, נָפַל all have נ for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was פָּעַל, the first radical of which is פ; hence, technically, these verbs are called פ"ן, i. e., Pē Nûn, § 77. 2, and N. 1.

245. תִּרְדָּמָה—(a)-*deep-sleep*: on formation see § 115. and R.

246. וַיִּישָׁן—wăy-yî-šān—*and-he-slept*; cf. וַיִּצֹר:

- a. The ׀ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
 b. The radical ׀ becomes silent after the preceding ׀.

247. אַחַת—ă-hăth—*one*: fem. of אָחָד (37).

248. מִצִּלְעָתוֹ—mĭç-çă-l'ô-thāw—*from-ribs-his*:

- a. The מן with ׀ assimilated, § 48. 1.
 b. צִלְעַת is plur. const. of צִלְעַ (v. 22), a feminine noun.
 c. ׀ is the same as in אָפִי, see Note 185. b.

249. וַיִּסְגֹּר—wăy-yîš-gōr—*and-he-closed*; cf. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Perfects: סָגַר, נִסְגַּר, סָגַר, הִסְגִּיר.
 b. Imperfects: יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֵּר, יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֵּר.
 c. The o is ō, not ô; as it always is in Qāl Impf.

250. בָּשָׂר—*flesh*; cf. אָדָם, כֶּנֶף, זָהָב, נָהָר, עָפָר, § 107. 1. a.

251. תַּחְתָּנָה—tăh-tén-nā—*instead-of-her*:

¹ That is, Principle of Syntax.

- a. Prep. תחת, see 49; a connecting syllable, נְ; the fem. suf., הִ.
 b. ה is assim. backwards, so that תחתנה becomes תחתנ; then the vowel-letter ה is added, § 6. a. N. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מִן-הָאָדָמָה	הָאָדָם	הַשָּׁמַיִם (v. 20)	וַיִּפֹּל
מִתַּחַת	לֹא-מָצָא	וַיִּלְאֲדָם (v. 20)	וַיִּפַּח
מֵעַל	הַשָּׁרָה	שָׁמוֹת (v. 20)	וַיִּטֵּעַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition מִן *from* is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the נ suffering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a guttural, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding — heightened to —.

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives Méthëgh, if it is an *open* syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are ˆ Zāqēph qāṭōn, ˆ Zāqēph gādhôl, ˆ R'bhî(ă), § 24. 4, 5. a, b.

112. Verbs whose first radical is נ assimilate the נ whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with P'êl forms.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 69. 1. a—c, The *stem* of Imperatives.
- § 69. 2. a, b, and N. 1, The *inflection* of Imperatives.
- § 70. 1. a, b, The Infinitive Absolute.
- § 70. 2, The Infinitive Construct.
- § 30. 6. a, The ô that comes by obscuration from â.
- § 30. 7. a, c, d, The ô that comes by contraction of au or aw.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 1—15.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II., 19-21.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Rule thou (m.), keep ye (f.), sanctify thou (f.), divide ye (m.), fill ye, subdue ye, be thou (f.) separated, sanctify yourselves, swarm ye*; (2) *To rule (abs.), to cause to rule (abs.), to keep (const.), to sanctify (const.), to sanctify oneself, to be kept (abs.), to be created (const.), to be called (const.), to cause to divide (const.), to rule (const.), to be ruled (abs.).*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *What will God call the great luminary?* (2) *Who formed every fowl of the heaven?* (3) *Who gave (Heb., called) names to the fowl of the heaven, and to the beast of the earth?* (4) *Flesh, the flesh, to the flesh, in the flesh, and in the flesh*; (5) *God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man*; (6) *I will close the flesh*; (7) *He found the fruit in the garden.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מֶה-שָּׁמִי; (2) מֶה-שָּׁמוּ; (3) יִצְרָתִי; (4) לְמִי זֹאת; (5) מֶה-יִקְרָא הָאָדָם לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה; (6) אֶתָּה; (7) יִצְרָת אֶתָּה; (8) אֶתּוֹ; (9) בְּבִהֵמָה וּבְחַיִּית הָאָרֶץ וּבְרֵגֶת הַיָּם; (10) וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא נִמְצָא לָאָדָם עֹזר כְּנֻדּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 19—21 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—The verbs in § 76. numbered 41—62 (except Nos. 43, 46—49, 55, 59, 60) in the Imp. 2 m., and the Infinitives (abs. and const.) of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Interrogative Pronouns. (2) Verbs with א as their third radical. (3) Verbs with י as their first radical. (4) Nouns which had

originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition מִן. (6) The accents Zāqēph qātōn, Zāqēph gādhôl, and R'bhî(ă)'. (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives. (8) The Infinitives Absolute. (9) The Infinitives Construct. (10) The ô from â. (11) The ô from aw.

LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 22, 23.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) אָדָם (131); (2) בֶּשֶׂר (250); (3) מִן in מַאִישׁ (202); (4) וְהָיוּ (80); (5) אַחֲרָי (37); (6) לֹא (174).

2. NOTES.

252. וַיִּבֶן—wăy-yî-bhên—and-(he)-built; cf. יָרַב:

a. Shortened from וַיִּבְנֶה (root בָּנָה), as יָרַב from יָרְבֵּה (root רָבָה).

b. The ending ה־ is *always* rejected from verbal forms with Wāw Consecutive; so וְהָיוּ, not וְהָיָה, וַיַּעַשׂ, not וַיַּעֲשֶׂה.

c. וַיִּבֶן is difficult to pronounce, so ׀ is inserted under ב, §§ 37. 2. c; 100. 5. b. (3).

d. From the root בָּנָה build, come בֶּן son, בַּת daughter.

253. הַצֵּלַע—the-rib; cf. the form before suf. צִלְעַת (248).

254. לָקַח—he-took; cf. the Qāl Impf. יִקַּח (221).

255. לְאִשָּׁה—l'îš-šā—for-woman; cf. אִישׁ (v. 23).

256. וַיְבִיֵּא—wă-y'bhî-'é-hā—and-he-caused-to-come-her:

a. Root בִּיֵּא; cf. וַיָּבֵא (238); D. f. omitted from י'.

b. The ה־ is 3 f. sg. suffix *her*; ׀ may be called a connecting vowel.

c. The ׀ is î, though written defectively.

d. In וַיָּבֵא ׀ stands, because before the tone; but in וַיְבִיֵּא, this ׀ has become ׀, because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. c.

257. זֹאת—zô th—this (f.); cf. אֵלֶּה (165), § 52. 1. c.

258. הַפֶּעַם—hăp-pă-'ăm—the-stroke, = now:

a. An *a*-class Segholate, original ă retained, § 106. 2. a.

- b. ־ used as a helping-vowel instead of ־ , §§ 37. 2; 42. 2. a.
 c. Article has here its original *demonstrative* force, *this*, i. e., *this stroke or time*, meaning *now*.

259. מֵעֲצָמִי —*mē-^açā-măy—from-bones-my* :

- a. ־ for ־ ; cf. מֵעַל and מֵאִישׁ (v. 23), § 48. 2.
 b. מֵעֲצָמִי is the form taken by עֲצָמִים in the *plural* with the suffix meaning *my*; the form is a difficult one, §§ 124. 3. a. (1); 125. 4. c.

260. מִבְּשָׂרִי —*from-flesh-my*; cf. גִּרְלִים , מֵאֲרֵת :

- a. Not בְּשָׂרִי , but בִּשְׂרִי ; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.
 b. A *singular* noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261. יִקְרָא —*yǝq-qā-rē'—he-(i. e., it)-shall-be-called* :

- a. Nīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb קָרָא *call*.
 b. Note the D. f. *in*, and pretonic ־ under the first radical.

262. לִקְחָהּ־זֹאת —*lǝ-q^hhāz+zô th—was-taken+this* :

- a. ־ indicates Pūāl; comp'd Š'wâ under ק , tho' not a guttural.
 b. ־ indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg.; cf. הִיתָהּ .
 c. D. f. conjunctive in ־ , § 15. 3; Méthēgh before comp'd Š'wâ.
 d. D. f. omitted from ק , §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִרְבֵּה for יִרְבֶּה	מֵאֲרֵת but מֵאוֹר	עָרַב
יִבְנֶה for יִבֵּן	בִּשְׂרִי but בְּשָׂרִי	זָרַע
יַעֲשֶׂה for יַעֲשֶׂה	יִבֵּא but יִבְאֶה	פָּעַם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

113. The ending ־ , with which all Imperfects of verbs having ה for the third radical end, falls away after Wāw Consecutive.

114. Two consonants with Š'wâ seldom stand at the end of a word; a vowel (־ or ־) is generally inserted for euphony.

115. A vowel which *became long* because of proximity to the tone, *becomes tone-short* (i. e., a half-vowel), when the tone is removed to a distance.

116. Some Segholates have two Š'ghôls; others, those with a guttural for the third radical, have one Š'ghôl and one Păthăḥ; still others, those with a guttural for the second radical, have two Păthăḥs.

5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

הוא	שָׁמַר	אֶתָנוּ	<i>He kept or has kept us.</i>
היא	שָׁמְרָה	אֶתְךָ	<i>She has kept thee (f.).</i>
אתה	שָׁמַרְתָּ	אֹתוֹ	<i>Thou (m.) hast kept him.</i>
את	שָׁמַרְתָּ	אֹתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) hast kept her.</i>
אֲנִי	שָׁמַרְתִּי	אֶתְךָ	<i>I have kept thee (m.).</i>
הם	שָׁמְרוּ	אֹתִי	<i>They (m.) have kept me.</i>
הן	שָׁמְרוּ	אֶתְכֶן	<i>They (f.) have kept you (f.).</i>
אֲתָם	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	אֹתָם	<i>Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).</i>
אֲתָן	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	אֹתָן	<i>Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).</i>
אֲנַחְנוּ	שָׁמַרְנוּ	אֶתְכֶם	<i>We have kept you (m.).</i>

[Note. —Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. § 71. 1. <i>a, c,</i> | The Qāl active and passive Participles. |
| 2. § 71. 2, 3, | The Nīph'āl and remaining Participles. |
| 3. § 58. 2. <i>b, c,</i> | The stem of the Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 4. § 58. Notes 2, 3, | Middle A, E and O verbs; Statives. |
| 5. § 64. 1—3, | Inflection of Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 6. § 67. 1—3 and Notes, | Inflection of Qāl Imperfect Statives |

7. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 22, 23.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule*; (2) *Resting, causing to rest, closing, closed, caused to close*; (3) *Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying* (Pī'el), *sanctified* (Pū'al), *keeping oneself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) the woman whom God created from the man*; (2) *I will close my flesh*; (3) *This woman was taken from this man*; (4) *Bone from his bone and flesh from his flesh*; (5) *The waters shall be called seas*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עָצַם אַחֵר; (2) עֲצָמוֹ; (3) הָאֲחֵר; (4) לָקַח הָאִישׁ מִן־הָעֶפֶר; (5) לָקַחְתִּי מִן־הַמֵּים; (6) לָאוֹר יִקְרָא יוֹם; (7) הִנָּהָר יֵצֵא מֵעֶרֶן; (8) הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. marked 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39) in the Participles of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The verbs in § 76. in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, in the Qāl Perfect 3 m. sg., 2 m. sg., 2 m. pl., and in the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg., 2 f. sg., 2 f. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ה. (2) Insertion of ם and ם. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunct. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pū'al stem. (10) Volatilization. (11) The vowels of Segholates. (12) Qāl Participles. (13) Other Participles. (14) Qāl Perfect (stative). (15) Qāl Imperfect (stative). (16) Statives.

¹ See § 45. 4.

LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 24, 25.

1. NOTES.

263. **עַל-כֵּן**—*upon+so, = therefore*; cf. ē of כֵּן and ê of בֵּין.

264. **יַעֲזֹב**—*yă-‘a’zôbh+—he-shall-forsake+*:

a. For **יַעֲזֹב**, but before Mäqqēph ō becomes ֹ; root **עֲזַב**.

b. **יַעֲזֹב** instead of **יַעֲזֹב** (cf. **יִקְטֹל**), because the guttural ע prefers (1) — to —, and (2) — to —, §§ 42. 2. a; 42. 3. b.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the guttural verb **עֲזַב**; synopsis in Qāl, **עֲזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֲזַב, עֲזַב, עֲזַב, עֲזַב, עֲזַב**.

265. **אָבִיו**—*‘a-bhîw—father-his*:

a. **אָב** *father*; י— is an archaic ending peculiar to this word.

b. י is all that is left of **הוּ** *his* or *him*; cf. **אָפִיו** in ו.

266. **אִמּוֹ**—*‘im-mô—mother-his*:

a. **אִם** *mother*; ו, the suffix of the 3 masc. sg.

b. Before ו, מ is doubled; — is consequently shortened to —, § 28. 3.

267. **וְדָבַק**—*and-shall-cleave*; cf. **וְהָיוּ**:

a. Synopsis in Qāl, **דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק, דָּבַק**.

b. ו with the Perf. is Wāw Conversive; cf. ו with the Imperfect.

268. **בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ**—*b‘îš-tô—in-wife-his*:

a. An irregular form of **אִשָּׁה**, before the suffix.

269. **וַיְהִי**—*wăy-yîh-yû—and-they-were*; cf. **וְהָיוּ**:

a. Š‘wâ under ה is silent, being only a syllable-divider.

b. Méthēgh with —, to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. ה.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb **הָיָה**, with Wāw Consecutive.

270. **שְׁנֵיהֶם**—*(the) two-of-them, = they-two*; cf. **שְׁנֵי**:

a. **שְׁנֵי** is the construct state of the dual **שְׁנַיִם** *two*.

b. **הֶם** is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. masc.

271. **עֲרוּמִים**—*‘rûm-mîm—naked*:

a. The Š‘wâ under ע, because of distance from the tone.

b. The ו must here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect full writing of ŭ), on account of the D. f. following.

272. יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ—yith-bô-šā-šû—they-will-be-ashamed:

a. A formation after the manner of the Hithpā'el.

b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root בּוֹשׁ.

c. The ׀ in pause for ׀.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְעִזְב־	וְיִהְיֻ	אֵת	אִם	שְׁנִים	פְּנִים
יְעִלָּה	וְיִהְיֻ	אֵת-	אִמּוֹ	שְׁנֵי	פְּנֵי

2. OBSERVATIONS.

117. The ׀ which is seen in יִקְטֹל was originally a Pāthāḥ; this original Pāthāḥ is retained before gutturals.

118. Wāw Consec. with the Impf. is וְ; with the Perfect, it is וְ.

119. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a closed syl. is ׀.

120. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a sharpened syl. is ׀.

121. The plural ending יִם becomes in the construct יִ.

122. The dual ending יִם also becomes in the construct יִ.

3. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

לָנוּ	יִכְתֹּב	הוּא	<i>He will write to us.</i>
לָךְ	תִּכְתֹּב	הִיא	<i>She will write to thee (f.).</i>
לוֹ	תִּכְתֹּב	אֵתָהּ	<i>Thou (m.) wilt write to him.</i>
לָהּ	תִּכְתֹּבֶי	אֵתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) wilt write to her.</i>
לָךְ	אִכְתֹּב	אֲנִי	<i>I will write to thee (m.).</i>
לִי	יִכְתֹּבוּ	הֵם	<i>They (m.) will write to me.</i>
לָכֶן	תִּכְתֹּבְנָה	הֵן	<i>They (f.) will write to you (f.).</i>
לָהֶם	תִּכְתֹּבוּ	אֵתָם	<i>Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).</i>
לָהֶן	תִּכְתֹּבְנָה	אֵתָן	<i>Ye (f.) will write to them (f.).</i>
לָכֶם	נִכְתֹּב	אֲנֵחֶנּוּ	<i>We will write to you (m.).</i>

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. § 75, | General View of the Strong Verb. |
| 2. § 75. R's 1—7, | Characteristics of Stems. |
| 3. § 77. 1. <i>a—c</i> , | Guttural Verbs. |
| 4. § 77. 2. <i>a, b</i> , | Contracted Verbs. |
| 5. § 77. 3. <i>a—f</i> , | Quiescent Verbs. |

Note 1.—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Impv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

Note 2.—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

Note 3.—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) **כָּשַׁל** *rule*, (2) **כָּתַב** *write*, (3) **לָכַד** *capture*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31—45.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled*; (2) *He will be kept, keep thyself (Niph.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep*; (3) *He was holy, he shall be sanctified, sanctify thou (Pi'el and Hiph'il), it shall be sanctified*; (4) *To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God will not forsake me*; (2) *My mother will write to me*; (3) *The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh*; (4) *The man was called Adam*; (5) *The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי**; (2) **לֹא תַעֲזֹב אֶשְׁתְּךָ**; (3) **לֹא תַעֲזֹב אֶת-אִשְׁתָּךְ**; (4) **הָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם**; (5) **אָדָם אֵין בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם**; טוֹבִים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. Synopses to be written:—(1) Of **כָּרַל** in Nī. and Hī.; (2) of **בָּקַשׁ** in Pī. and Pū.; (3) of **בִּשַׁל** in Qāl, Pī., Pū. and Hī.; (4) of **זָכַר** in Qāl, Nī. and Hī.; (5) of **פָּקַד** in all seven stems; (6) of **בָּבַר** (which has ā in Qāl Impf. and Imv.) in Qāl, Nī., Pī., Pū., Hī., Hīthp.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ā to ĩ in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (2) The occurrence of an original ā before gutturals in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (3) Wāw Conversive, or Consecutive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for *man, woman, his-wife, her-husband*. (5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Shortening of ē to ě and ĩ. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

LESSON XXV.—REVIEW. ✓

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with **שָׁקַח** he will compare **הִשְׁקָה** he-caused-to-drink, **לְהִשְׁקֹת** to-cause-to-drink.]

I. VERBS. ✓

שָׁקַח ³	עֹזַב ²⁴	נָפַח ⁷	מָוֹת ¹⁷	חָמַר ⁹	אָכַל ¹⁶
שׁוּם ⁸	עָלָה ⁶	נָפַל ²¹	מָטַר ⁵	יָדַע ⁹	בּוֹא ¹⁹
שָׁבַת ²	פָּרַד ¹⁰	סָבַב ¹¹	מָצָא ²⁰	יָצַר ⁷	בּוֹשׁ ²⁵
שָׁמַר ¹⁵	צָוָה ¹⁶	סָנַר ²¹	נֹחַ ¹⁵	יָשַׁן ²¹	בָּנָה ²²
שָׁקַח ⁶	צָמַח ⁵	עָבַד ⁵	נָטַע ⁸	כָּלָה ¹	דָּבַק ²⁴
				לָקַח ¹⁵	הִלָּךְ ¹⁴

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

שֵׁיחַ ⁵	צֵבֶא ¹	נִגְדַּר ¹⁸	חַיִּים ⁷	אִשָּׁה ²²	אֵב ²⁴
שְׁבִיעִי ²	עֲלֵעַ ²¹	נִהַר ¹⁰	טָרֵם ⁵	בֵּר ¹⁸	אֵבֶן ¹²
שֵׁהֶם ¹²	קָדֵם ⁸	נִשְׁמָה ⁷	יְהוָה ⁴	בְּרִלַח ¹²	אֵד ⁶
שֵׁם ⁸	קִדְמָה ¹⁴	עֵזֹר ¹⁸	לֹא ⁵	בָּשָׂר ²¹	אֵין ⁵
שֵׁם ¹¹	רֹאשׁ ¹⁰	עֶפֶר ⁷	מֵאֲכָל ⁹	גֵּן ⁸	אִישׁ ²³
תּוֹלְדָה ⁴	רַע ⁹	עֵצִים ²³	מָה ¹⁹	הוּא ¹¹	אֵם ²⁴
תִּרְדָּמָה ²¹	שָׂדֶה ⁵	עָרוֹם ²⁵	מִלֵּאכָה ²	זֶה ⁴	אֵף ⁷
		פָּעַם ²³	מִרְאָה ⁹	זֶהב ¹¹	אַרְבַּעַה ¹⁰

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.

4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Long ô = â, § 30. | 6. Simple verb-stem (Qāl), § 58. |
| 2. Long ô = aw, § 30. | 1, 2. a-c, Notes 1-4. |
| 3. Heightening of ä, ĩ, ů, § 36. | 7. Formation and force of the |
| 2. N. | Pŕ'el stem, § 59. 1, 2. |
| [and N. 2. | |
| 4. Volatilization, § 36. | 8. Formation and force of the |
| 3. a, b. | Pŭ'äl stem, § 59. 3, 4. |
| 5. Attenuation, § 36. | 4. a, b. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Formation and force of the Hithpā'ēl stem, § 59. 5, 6. | 17. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (stative), § 67. 1-3. |
| 10. Formation and force of Hiph. and Hōph. stems, § 60. 1-4. | 18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 68. 1-5. |
| 11. Formation and force of the Nīph'āl stem, § 61. 1, 2. | 19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 69. 1, 2. |
| 12. General view of the verb-stems, § 62. R's 1-4. | 20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 70. 1, 2. |
| 13. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (active), § 63. R's 1-4. | 21. The various Participles, § 71. 1-3. |
| 14. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (stative), § 64. 1-3. | 22. General view of the strong verb, § 75. R's 1-7. |
| 15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 65. 1, 2. | 23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1-3. |
| 16. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active), § 66. R's 1-4. | 24. Segholate nouns, § 106. 1. |

✓ 4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB.

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., קטלתם³ = קטלת, קטלת, קטלת.]

- (1) קטלתם³, (2) תקטלי⁵, (3) קטלנה², (4) נקטלתם, (5) התקטלנה, (6) הקטלת⁴, (7) יקטיל, (8) התקטלנו, (9) הקטלת², (10) אקטיל, (11) הקטול², (12) הקטלה, (13) הקטלת², (14) התקטל³, (15) הקטל⁷, (16) יתקטל, (17) התקטל³, (18) תקטלנה¹², (19) הקטילה, (20) הקטלי, (21) התקטל¹², (22) הקטלה, (23) הקטל³, (24) תקטל¹⁰, (25) מקטל³, (26) הקטילו², (27) נקטיל, (28) תתקטל², (29) תתקטלו, (30) מקטיל, (31) אקטיל, (32) נקטלה, (33) קטלו⁵, (34) אקטל⁵, (35) אקטל, (36) תקטלי, (37) נקטלת², (38) תקטלו⁵, (39) נתקטל, (40) התקטלתם, (41) תקטילו, (42) הקטלנה², (43) נתקטל, (44) נקטלת³, (45) יקטל⁵, (46) נקטל⁷, (47) תתקטלנה².

(49) הִתְקַטְלוּ², (50) הִקְטִילֵנוּ², (51) נִקְטַלְתִּי (52) קִטְלִי², (53) הִקְטִילְתָּן², (54) קִטַּלְתָּ⁶, (55) יִקְטֹלוּ⁵, (56) הִקְטִילִי (57) הִקְטִילְתָּן², (58) יִתְקַטְלוּ², (59) יִקְטֹלוּ¹⁰, (60) קִטְלָה³, (61) נִקְטַלְנוּ (62) הִתְקַטְלִי², (63) קִטְלָתָם³, (64) הִתְקַטְלִיתִי (65) הִתְקַטְלִי (66) תִּתְקַטְלִי (67) הִתְקַטְלְתָּן (68) תִּתְקַטְלִי.

LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS III. 1–3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מִן (49); (2) כָּל (108); (3) הִיא (128); (4) הַיֶּשֶׁרָה (171); (5) אִשָּׁה (255); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) הַגֶּן (189); (8) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) מִמֶּנּוּ (229).

2. NOTES.

273. וְהִנָּחֵשׁ—*and-the-serpent*: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 107. 1. *a*.

274. הָיָה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' gut. and 'ל"ה verb הָיָה *be*; meaning, *he-was*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

275. עָרוֹם—*cunning*: a passive formation, § 108. 1. *c*.

276. עָשָׂה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' gut. and 'ל"ה verb עָשָׂה *make*; meaning, *he-made*; corresponding form of the strong verb, קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

277. אַף—'āph—*also, even*: a conjunction.

278. אָמַר—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' gut. verb אָמַר; meaning, *he-said*; cor. form of strong verb, קָטַל, §§ 88. 1; 89. (5).

279. תֹּאכְלוּ—thô'-kh'lu—*ye-shall-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

a. ת = *thou*, and with the affix ך (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. m.

b. The א, as in וַיֹּאמֶר, loses its force, and preform. has ô, § 88. 1.

c. The ך under כ is for ך or ך, §§ 88. 2; 66. R. 3.

280. וַתֹּאמֶר—wât-tô'-mër—*and-she-said*:

a. On the form of Wāw Consecutive with Impf. see § 73. 2. *a*.

- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 73. 3. a. (3).
 c. On the vowel after ת (ô), and the vowel under כ (ě), § 88. 1, 2.
 d. Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. of the פ"א verb אָמַר *say*; meaning, *she-will-say*; corresponding form of the strong verb, תִּקְטֹל.

281. נֹאכַל—nô'-khēl—*we-may-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

- a. נ, as in נֶעֱשֶׂה (130), is connected with אָנַחְנוּ.
 b. א loses its force, and the preformative has ô, § 88. 1, 2.
 c. Qāl Impf. 1 pl. com., of the פ"א verb אָכַל; meaning, *we-may-eat*; corresponding form of strong verb נִקְטֹל, § 88. 1, 2.

282. תִּגְעוּ—thġ-g'û—*ye-shall-touch*, for תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with י, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. ג, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 84. 2. a; 85. (6).
 c. Qāl Impf. 2 m. pl. of the פ"ל and פ"ן gut. verb נָגַע *touch*; meaning, *ye-shall-touch*; corresponding form of strong verb, תִּקְטֹלוּ.

283. תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן—The D. l. in ב and פ, § 12. 3.

284. תִּמָּוֶת—t'mû-thûn—*ye-shall-die*; cf. תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with ו (וּן archaic, § 66. R. 3), indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. The root is מוֹת *die*; ׀ is defective for ו, § 6. 4. N. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הָיָה	תֹּאכְלוּ	וַיֹּאמֶר
וַתֹּאמֶר	עָשָׂה	תִּגְעוּ	וַתֹּאמֶר
נֹאכַל	בָּרָא	עֵץ-הַגֵּן	וַיִּקְרָא
תֹּאכְלוּ	קָרָא	בְּתוֹךְ-הַגֵּן	וַיַּבְדֵּל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs פ"א, the א, in Qāl Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ô.

124. In verbs ל"ה, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs ל"א, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate

— of the root form (cf. קָטַל) is heightened in the open syllable to $\bar{\tau}$.

125. The prefix ת with the affix ך indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Méthěgh is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Măqqēph, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a *closed* syllable.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 73. 1. a. b, | Use of Impf. and Perf. with Wāw Cons. |
| 2. § 73. 2. a. b, | The form of the Conjunction. |
| 3. § 73. 3. a. b, | The verbal form employed. |
| 4. § 73. 3. R. and N's. 1, 2, | Special cases. |
| 5. § 88. 1, 2, | Peculiarities of verbs פ''א. |
| 6. § 89, | The verbs having these peculiarities. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1—3.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—COMPARISON.

וְהַנָּחֹשׁ הָיָה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה—*And the serpent was cunning from every* (= more cunning than any) *beast of the field.*

Principle 6.—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep. מִן.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sun is larger than* (Heb., *great from*) *the moon*; (2) *The man is better than the woman*; (3) *The woman is better than the man*; (4) *We may eat of all good fruit*; (5) *She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden*; (6) *We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created the heavens, and made the luminaries*; (2) *He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day*; (3) *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it*; (4) *The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) *עֲשֵׂה וְיִשְׁבֹּת*; (2) *שָׁבַת*; (3) *וְיִקְדָּשׁ*; (4) *יַעֲלֶה וְאָמַר*; (5) *תִּשְׁבֹּת*; (6) *וְאָמַרְתָּ*; (7) *יִפְרֹ וּמִלְאוּ*; (8) *וְהָיָה לְאַרְבַּעַה*; (9) *רָאשִׁים*.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 1-3.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1-3 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:¹—The forms *יִשְׁרָצוּ* (1:21),² *יִסְגֹּר* (2:21), *יִתֵּן* (1:17), *יִקְרָא* (2:23), *יִבְדֹּל* (1:4), *יִקְדָּשׁ* (2:3).

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The **א** of verbs **פ"א**. (2) The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Impf. of verbs **פ"ב**. (3) The stem-vowel of verbs **פ"א** in the Qāl Impf. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Impf. (5) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (6) First radical of verbs **פ"ג**. (7) Hīph'il Impf. with Wāw Consecutive. (8) The **ה** of **ל"ה** Impf's with Wāw Consecutive. (9) Change of accent with Wāw Consecutive. (10) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (11) The use of Méthēgh before Māqqēph.

¹ The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of קטל; this order is to be followed rigidly.

² These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS III. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מוֹת (231); (2) תִּמְתֵּנוּ (284); (3) מִמֶּנּוּ (229); (4) וְרַע (199); (5) הוּא (Principle 5).

2. NOTES.

285. יָדַע—yô-dhē(ă)—*knowing*, = *knows*; cf. זָרַע :

- a. Qāl act. part. sg. masc. of the פ' and ל' guttural verb יָדַע *know*; meaning, *knowing*; corresponding form, קָטַל.

- b. The ׀ under ע is Pāthāḥ-furtive, §§ 82. 1. c. (3); 91. (4).

286. אָכַלְכֶם—'akhô-l'khēm—*your-eating*; cf. אָכַלְךָ :

- a. The ׀ under כ is ă shortened from ō, § 74. 3. a. (1).

- b. Qāl Inf. const., for אָכַל, with pronominal suffix כֶּם.

287. וּנְפָקְחוּ—*and-shall-be-opened* :

- a. The וּ is Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect, § 73. 2. b.

- b. The ך is the characteristic of the Nīph'āl, § 61. 1.

- c. Nīph'āl Perf. 3 c. plur. of the ל' gut. verb פָּקַח *open*; meaning, *they-were-opened*; corresponding form, נִקְטְלוּ.

288. עֵינֶיכֶם—'ê-nê-khēm—*your eyes* :

- a. Eye עֵין; [two] eyes עֵינִים; [two] eyes-of עֵינַי, § 123. 5.

- b. The grave suffix כֶּם, always accented, § 51. 1. b.

289. וְהִיָּתָם—wîh-yî-thēm—*and-ye-shall-be* :

- a. וּ, so written before a consonant with Š'wâ, is Wāw Consecutive.

- b. תָּם is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.

- c. First radical ה, second י, third י; ׀ under ה silent.

290. כְּאֱלֹהִים—kê-lô-hîm—*like-God* :

- a. For כְּאֱלֹהִים according to § 47. 3; but א is weak and loses its consonantal force, and ׀ unites with ׀, forming ê, § 47. R. 1.

291. יָדְעֵי—yô-dhê'ê—*knowers-of*; cf. יָדַע (285) :

- a. The m. plur. const. of יָדַע; note the ending י׃.

292. וַתִּרְא—wăt-tê-rê'—*and-(she)-saw*; cf. וִירָא *and-(he)-saw* :

- a. Full form תִּרְאֶה (cf. יִהְיֶה), but ה־ is dropped (§ 100. 5. b), leaving תִּרָּא; then a helping ׀ is inserted (§ 37. 2), and ׀, now standing under the tone, is heightened (§ 100. 5. b. (4)).

293. תִּאֲוָה—(a) *delight*: a noun formed by prefix ת, § 115.

294. לְעֵינַיִם—to-the-[two]-eyes: §§ 45. R. 3; 122. 5. a.

295. נִחְמָד—nēh-mādh—*desirable*:

- a. Nīph. part. of the פ' gut. verb חָמַד *desire*; meaning, *desired* or *desirable*; corresponding form נִקְטַל, but the ׀ has become ׀ before ח, § 78. 2. b.

- b. The strong guttural ח has simple (silent) Š'wâ, § 78. 3. c.

296. לְהַשְׁכִּיל—l'has-kîl—to-make-wise:

- a. Hīph. Inf. const. of שָׁכַל *be wise*; corresponding form הִקְטִיל.
b. Synopsis: מִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל, הִשְׁכִּיל, יִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל—note the ׀ under preformative, except in Perfect.

297. מִפְּרִיו—from-its-fruit: (1) מִן, (2) פָּרִי, (3) פֶּה.

298. וַתֵּתֵן—and-she-gave: feminine of וָיָתֵן (94).

299. עִמָּה—'im-mâh—with-her; preposition עִם:

- a. ה־, arising by contraction from ה־, must be âh, not âh.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יֵתֵן	יֹאכֵל	לֹאמֵר	נִפְקָחוּ	יִהְיֶה	עֵינַיִם
תֵּתֵן	תֹּאכֵל	כֹּאֲלֵהֶם	נִחְמָד	וְהִיָּתָם	עֵינֵיכֶם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

128. The ending י־ is the construct ending of *dual* as well as of plural nouns.

129. The letter ה, of הִיָּה *be*, always takes simple (silent) Š'wâ, unless it is initial.

130. The Nīph'al Perfect and Participle has the prefix נ.

¹ The point in מ is a Daghes, noting the fact that the prec. Š'wâ is silent.

131. The ׀ under נ sometimes contracts with a preceding ׀ and gives ׀ (ê).

132. Any 3 *masc.* sg. verbal form of the Imperfect may be made 3 *fem.* sg. by change of ׀ to ׀.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 78. Tabular view, Synopsis of עטל in various stems.
2. § 78. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
3. § 78. 2. *a, b*, Preference of gutturals for *a*-class vowels.
4. § 78. 3. *a—d*, Preference of gutturals for comp'd Š'wâ.
5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 78. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of ׀ gut. verbs use for practice (1) עמר *stand*, (2) עבר *serve*, (3) חזק *be strong*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61—76.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 4-6.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

יֵדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי—*For God (is) knowing* = For God knows.

בְּיוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם—*In the day of your eating from it, THEN shall be opened your eyes.*

Principle 7.—The participle is often used for the present tense.

Principle 8.—The conjunction ׀ is frequently used “to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates.”

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She caused to serve*; (2) *He will be strong*; (3) *She was served*; (4) *I caused to stand*; (5) *They will cause to stand*; (6) *Thou (f.) wilt be caused to stand*; (7) *It will be said*; (8) *She will abandon*; (9) *Ye (m.) did abandon*; (10) *I will be served*; (11) *Be thou served*; (12) *To be abandoned*; (13) *We shall serve*; (14) *Ye (m.) shall stand*; (15) *Be strong*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Serving thou shalt serve Jehovah*; (2) *And the man saw the good fruit*; (3) *And the woman saw that the fruit was good*; (4) *Their eyes were opened*; (5) *In the day of your ruling the earth*; (6) *The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לְקַחְהָ אֶת-הַפֶּרִי; (2) וְתָתַן לְאִישׁ הָעֵץ; (3) מִי יִתֵּן אֶת-הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה לְאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת; (4) הָאִישׁ יִחְמַד אֶת-פְּרִי הָעֵץ; (5) אֱלֹהִים נִחְמַד לְהַשְׁכִּיל אִמֶּר יְהוָה.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 4—6.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis, as indicated in § 79, of the verbs numbered 6, 9, 11, 20, 24.

7. To be described:—The forms עָשׂוֹת, יַעֲזֹב, יַעֲלֶה, תִּרְאֶה, נִחְמַד, אַעֲשֶׂה, נַעֲשֶׂה, עָבַד.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) הָ with וְ. (4) *And-he-saw, and-she-saw*. (5) Apocopation of הָ. (6) Formation of feminine nouns. (7) Synopsis in Hiph. of שָׁכַל. (8) Contraction of וְ and וּ. (9) Synopsis of verbs פָּ guttural. (10) Peculiarities of verbs פָּ guttural.

LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS III. 7–10. ✓

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) שְׁנֵיהֶם (88, 270); (2) רוּחַ (15); (3) אִשְׁתּוֹ (268); (4) פָּנָי (13);
 (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הֶגֶן (189); (7) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (8) אָדָם (131).

2. NOTES.

300. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה—*and-(they, f.)-were-opened*; cf. יָקוּן:
 a. Nīph'al (note D. f. *in* and פ' *under* פ), Impf. 3 fem. (נָה) plur. of the 'ל guttural root פִּקַּח; corresponding form תִּקְטֹלְנָה.
 301. עֵינָי—'ê-nê—*eyes-of*; cf. עֵינֵיכֶם (288), עֵינַי (294).
 302. וַיִּדְעוּ—wāy-yē-dh'û—*and-they-knew*:
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. plur. of the פ"ו and 'ל gut. verb יָדַע *know*.
 b. Corresponding form, יִקְטְלוּ; the first radical ו, being weak, drops out, and פ' now standing in an open syl., is heightened, § 90. 2. a. (1).
 c. Méthēgh with long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.
 303. עֵרְמִים—'ê-rûm-mîm—*naked*: irregular plural of עֵרֶם.
 304. הֵם—hēm—*they (m.)*: cf. the other form הֵמָּה, pron. suf. הֵם.
 305. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ—wāy-yîth-p'rû—*and-they-sewed*:
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of תָּפַר *sew*; cor. form, יִקְטְלוּ; 3 m. sg. יִתְּפַר.
 b. Synopsis: תִּפְּרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ, תִּתְּפְרוּ.
 306. עֵלָה—'êlê—*leaf-of*: abs. sg. עֵלָה.
 307. תְּאֵנָה—th'ê-nâ—*fig-tree*: note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn.
 308. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ—wāy-yā-'sû—*and-they-made*; cf. וַיַּעֲשֵׂה *and-he-made*.
 309. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ—*and-they-heard*; cf. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ (305).
 310. קוֹל—qôl—*voice*; cf. כֹּל (kôl) *all*.
 311. מִתְהַלֵּךְ—*walking*: Hithpāl participle of הָלַךְ *walk*.
 312. וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא—*and-(he)-hid-himself*; cf. מִתְהַלֵּךְ.
 313. אֵיכָּה—'āy-yék-kā—*where-(art)-thou?*:
 a. אֵי *where*, with union syllable אֵי, § 74. 2. c. (3).

b. כָּה, a fuller writing for הָ, the pronominal suffix.

314. שָׁמַעְתִּי—*I heard*; corresponding form קָטַלְתִּי; cf. נָתַתִּי.

315. וָאִירָא—wā-'î-rā'—*and-I-was-afraid*:

a. •וְ, the Wāw Consec., before a guttural, loses D. f. and becomes וְ.

b. א indicates the first person *I*; the root is יָרָא *be-afraid*.

c. The accent T'bhîr (◌), and that under שָׁמַעְתִּי, Tîphhā (◌), are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.

316. וָאֶחְבֵּא—wā-'ê-ḥā-bhē'—*and-I-hid-myself*:

a. On וְ and א see preceding note (315. a).

b. Nîph'al Impf. 1 c. sg. of the פ' gut. and א"ל verb חָבֵא *hide*.

c. D. f. rejected from ח, and preceding vowel heightened, § 78. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וָאִירָא	יִתְפָּרוּ	שָׁמַעְתִּי בָנִי	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִתְחַבֵּא
וָאֶחְבֵּא	יִשְׁמְעוּ	וָאִירָא כִּי	יִדְעוּ	אֶחְבֵּא

4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. •וְ, before the *first* person (א), becomes וְ.

134. Of two Š'wās in the middle of a word the first is a syllable-divider, the second a half-vowel.

135. An aspirate, although preceded by a vowel-sound, will have D. l. if the preceding word have a disjunctive accent.

136. Where a closed syllable would have ĩ, an open syllable has ē.

137. The Hîthpā'ēl is generally reflexive; the Nîph'al was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 80. Tabular View, Synopses of קָאֵל in various stems.
- § 80. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
- § 80. 2. a-c, Preference of the guttural for ä.
- § 80. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wā.
- § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 80. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of 'ע gut. verbs, use for practice (1) נָאֵל *redeem*, (2) מָהֵר *hasten*, (3) שָׁחַת *destroy*, (4) בָּרַךְ *bless*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77—84.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 7—10.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם—*God created the heavens.*

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים—*And God blessed them.*

אֶת-קוֹלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בִּגְן—*Thy voice I heard in the garden.*

Principle 9.—The object of the verb generally stands *after* both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands *between* the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized it stands *before* both predicate and subject.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will redeem*; (2) *Redeem thou* (f.); (3) *They* (m.) *will redeem*; (4) *Ye blessed* (Pl.); (5) *We shall be blessed*; (6) *Bless ye* (m.); (7) *Thou shalt be blessed*; (8) *Thou didst hasten* (Pl.); (9) *We shall hasten*; (10) *To destroy* (Pl.); (11) *Destroying*; (12) *Ye destroyed*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens*; (2) *Let us make for ourselves large girdles*; (3) *They will hide themselves* (Nl., or Hithp.) *in the garden*; (4)

This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden; (5) God blessed the man and his seed; (6) Bless thou (f.), my soul, the God of the heavens.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יִבְרְכוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶת־יְהוָה; (2) מִי הִתְחַבֵּא מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים; (3) נִשְׁמַע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים עַל־הָאָרֶץ; (4) בְּכֹל הָאָרֶץ יִבְרַךְ שֵׁם יְהוָה; (5) בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 7—10.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—10 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 81, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 8, 19, 24, 27.

7. To be described:—The forms בְּרַכְתֶּם, מִרְחַפֶּת, וַיְבָרַךְ, נֶאֱלַי, יִבְחַר, שִׁחַת.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The ך of verbs פ'״ו in the Qāl Impf. (2) The vowels ô and ô. (3) Cases of Nîph'al and Hîthp'â'el stems in this Lesson. (4) •ן before א. (5) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs ע' guttural. (6) Synopses of verbs ע' guttural. (7) Synopses of the strong verb קָטַל. (8) The personal pronoun. (9) The inseparable prepositions. (10) The Wāw Consec. with Perfect and Imperfect.

LESSON XXIX.—GENESIS III. 11—14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מִמְּנוּ (229); (2) הָאָדָם (131); (3) אִשָּׁה (255); (4) מִן (49); (5) וַתֹּאמֶר (280); (6) הִנָּחֵשׁ (273); (7) בְּהֶמָּה (125); (8) חַיִּית (128); (9) הַשָּׂדֶה (171); (10) תֹּאכַל (228).

2. NOTES.

317. **יָפַח, יָטַע, הִמְטִיר**—(he) *made-known*; cf. **הִגִּיד**:
 a. Hiph'il (ה) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the פ"י verb **נָגַד** *make known*.
 b. Cor. form, **הִקְטִיל**; Synopsis, **הִגִּיד, הִנִּיר, הִגֵּר, הִנֵּר, הִגִּיר**.
מָגִיד; the D. f. in ג is for the assimilated נ, § 84. 2. b.
318. **לְ**—preposition ל, with suffix ת, § 51. 3.
319. **אֵתָהּ**—pausal for **אֵתָהּ**, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.
320. **הֵמֶן**—h^amīn—?—*from*, §§ 46. 1; 48.
321. **צִוִּיתִי**—çiw-wî-thî-khā—*I-commanded-thee*; cf. **וַיִּצֹו**:
 a. Pī'el Perf. 1 sg. of the ל"י verb **צָוָה** *command*, § 100.
 b. Cor. form, **קִטְלִיתִי**; but instead of ל, we have י = ê = î;
 § 100. 3. b.
- c. **הִי** = *I*; **ת** = *thee*; D. f. in ת, characteristic of Pī'el.
322. **לֹבְלֹתִי**—*to-not*: prep. ל, and **בִּלְתִּי**, the neg. used with Inf's.
323. **אָכַל-**—'akhōl+—(to)—*eat*: Qāl Inf. const. before Māqqēph, § 17. 2.
324. **נָתַתָּה**—nā-thāt-tā—*thou-gavest*; cf. **קִטְלָתָהּ**:
 a. Qāl Perf. 2 sg. m. of the פ"י verb **נָתַן**, § 84. 2. R. 3.
 b. The ה at the end is not usual; the ending is generally ת.
325. **עִמָּדִי**—'im-mā-dhî—*with-me*: note Zāqēph qātōn, § 24. 4.
326. **נָתַנָּה-לִּי**—hî' nā-th'nāl+lî—*she gave+to-me*, § 15. 3:
 a. The pronoun used as subject of a verb is expressed whenever, as here, it is emphatic.
327. **וָאֵכַל**—wā-'ô-khēl—*and-I-ate*; cf. **וָאֵחָבָא, וָאֵירָא**:
 a. **אָכַל** is for **אֵאָכַל**, of which the radical א is lost, § 88. 1. N.
 b. •, the form of Wāw Consecutive with the Impf., becomes ת before א, § 73. 2. a. (2).
328. **מָה-זֹאת**—māz+zôth—*what+this?* §§ 54. 2. a; 52. 1. c.
329. **עָשִׂיתָ**—thou-(f.)—*hast-done*; **ת**=*thou* (f.); on י see § 100. 3. b.
330. **הִשְׁאִינִי**—hîš-šî-'ă-nî—(he) *deceived-me*; cf. **הִגִּיד**:

a. **נִי** is the pron. suf. of 1st pers., = the so-called connecting vowel,
 § 74. 1. c. N. 1.

b. **הִישָׂא**, Hiph. Perf. 3 m. sg. of **נָשָׂא**, **נ** being assim., § 84. 2. b.

331. **עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת**—*‘ā-sî-thāz zôth—thou-(m.)-hast-done this* :

a. **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(f.)-hast-done*; **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(m.)-hast-done*.

b. D. f. in **זֹאת** is conj., § 15. 3; accent over **זֹאת**, *Ṣ̣ghōltā*, § 24. 3.

332. **אָרוּר**—*‘ā-rûr—cursed*; Qāl Part. Pass. of **אָרַר**, § 71. 1. c.

333. **גַּחְוֹךְ**—*thy-belly*; cf. **מֵאֲרֵי** :

a. The **ו** of **גַּחְוֹךְ** becomes **וֹ** when the suf. is added, § 125. 1. a.

b. The **ô** is written defectively; the suffix is **ךְ** with **וֹ**.

334. **תֵּלֶךְ**—*thē-lēkh—thou-shalt-go* :

a. The root is **הֵלַךְ**, or **יָלַךְ**, §§ 102. 14, 15; 90. 2. R. 3.

b. The prefix **ת** = *thou* (m.); cor. form of **קָטַל** is **תִּקְטַל**.

335. **יָמֵי**—*days-of*; sg. **יּוֹם**, plur. **יָמִים**, plur. const. **יָמֵי**.

336. **חַיֵּיךְ**—*hăy-ye-khā—thy-lives*; from the plur. **חַיִּים** :

a. On the vowel **יָ** (e) see § 30. 5 and b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַגִּיד	מִי	עָשִׂיתָ	נִתְּנָה-לִּי	אֲכַלְתָּ	אָתָּה
הִשָּׂא	מֶה	עָשִׂיתָ	עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת	נִתְּנָה	אֲכַלְתָּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

138. The radical **נ**, when it would stand at the end of a syllable, is assimilated.

139. The Interrog. pronouns are **מִי** *who?*, and **מָה** *what?*.

140. **תָּ** = *thou* (m.), **תָּ** = *thou* (f.), but both have their aspirated sound (*th*) when a vowel precedes.

141. D. f. conj. may or may not be accompanied by *Mäqqēph*.

142. The personal termination **תָּ** *thou* (m.) is generally written without, though sometimes with, the vowel-letter **ה**.

143. In pause — becomes ֿ , and frequently the tone is shifted from the ultima to the penult.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems
2. § 82. 1. *a*, *b*, Preference of the guttural for *ä*.
3. § 82. 1. *c*, Insertion of Pāthāḥ-furtive.
4. § 82. 1. *d*, Insertion of — in Perfects 2 f. sg.
5. § 82. 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wâ.
6. § 82. 2, Notes 1, 2, The Nīph. and Pī'el Inf's abs.
7. § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be learned*).

Note 1.—Treat as directed in former Lessons the familiar forms in § 82. 1, 2.

Note 2.—In the study of ל' guttural verbs use for practice (1) מָשַׁח *anoint*, (2) שָׁלַח *send*, (3) שָׁבַע *swear*, (4) שָׁמַע *hear*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 85—94.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 11—14.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will anoint*; (2) *He will cause to anoint*; (3) *Sending, sent*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear*; (5) *He will send*; (6) *I swore (Nīph.)*; (7) *I will swear*; (8) *She caused to send*; (9) *To anoint*; (10) *We shall send (Pī'el)*; (11) *Cause thou (m.) to send*; (12) *To be sent*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He told the man that he was good*; (2) *Hast thou eaten fruit from the tree of lives?* (3) *Who gave the woman to the man?* (4) *He gave me fruit and I ate*; (5) *She gave him fruit and he ate*; (6) *I gave her fruit and we ate*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) $\text{יָמוּת הָאָכַל מִן־הָעֵץ}$; (2) מִי עָשָׂה זֹאת ; (3) $\text{הִשָּׂיָה הַנָּחֹשׁ אֶת־הָאִשָּׁה וַתֹּאכַל}$; (4)

מֵה־נִתְּנָה (6); הִגְדֵּל אֹתָהּ מִמֶּנּוּ (5); הַמֶּן־הַמִּים לִקְחָתָּהּ
הָאִשָּׁה לְאִישׁ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 11-14.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 11-14 of chapter III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 83, of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 9, 11, 20, 22.

7. To be described:—The forms זָרַע, יִצְמַח, יִטַּע, יִפַּח, יִצְמַח, יִזְרַע, יִדַּע, הִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, יִדְעָתָּ, שָׁמַח, הִשְׁלַח, מִזְרִיעַ, יִדַּע.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The נ of verbs פִּי"ן in the Hiph. (2) Hē Interrogative. (3) The negative used with the Infinitive. (4) The peculiarities of the verb נָתַן. (5) וְ before א. (6) D. f. conjunctive. (7) The Interrogative pronouns. (8) ת and תָּה. (9) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs ל' guttural. (10) Pāthāḥ-furtive. (11) The helping-vowel = in Perfects 2 f. sg. (12) Synopsis of the strong verb. (13) Synopsis of the ל' guttural verb קָטַח.

LESSON XXX.—GENESIS III. 15-17.

1. NOTES.

337. וְאִיְבָהּ—w'ê-bhā—and-enmity: a fem. noun, from root אִיב.

338. אֲשִׁית—I-will-put; א = I, the root being יָשַׁת (ע"י) put:

a. Observe the R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

339. זָרַע—thy-seed; זָרַעְהָ her-seed; cf. זָרַעוּ his-seed.

340. יִשּׁוּפֶךָ—he-shall-bruise-thee; תִּשּׁוּפֶנּוּ thou-shalt-bruise-him:

a. The Qāl Impf. of שׁוּף is יִשּׁוּף (3 m. sg.), תִּשּׁוּף (2 m. sg.).

b. When the tone is shifted the ā under י and ת becomes =.

c. י with = = thee (m.); נָנוּ is a strengthened form of הָנוּ him,

§ 74. 2. c. (3) and Note 1.

341. ראש—*head*, and עקב—*heel* are accusatives of specification.

342. הרבה—*causing-to-be-great*: irreg. for הרבה, Hīph. Inf. Abs. of רבה *multiply*.

343. ארבה—*I-will-cause-to-be-great*: Hīph. Impf. 1 sg. of רבה, § 100. 1. *b*.

344. עצבונך—ʿṣ-bhō-nēkh—*thy-(f.)-sorrow*:

a. עצבון (root עצב, formative addition ון, § 119. 3) becomes עצבון when the tone is shifted, as before the pron. suffix, § 125. 1. *a*.

b. The 2 fem. pron. suf. is ך; ׀ is the so-called connecting vowel.

345. הרונך—*thy-conception*: הרון with ך and ׀, see 344. *b*.

346. עצב—*sorrow*: an *a*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. *a*.

347. תלדך—tē-lʿdhî—*thou-(f.)-shalt-bring-forth*:

a. For תולדך (cf. תקטלי), but ו, being weak, drops out and ׀, in an open syllable, becomes ׀, § 90. 2. *a*.

b. Root ילד = ולד; Impf. 3 m. sg. ילד, for יולד.

c. ת and ׀ are fragments of אתי, the older form of את, § 50. 3. *c*.

348. בנים—bhā-nîm—*sons*: irreg. plur. of בן *son*.

349. תשוקתך—tʿšû-qā-thēkh—*thy-(f.)-desire*:

a. Abs. תשוקה, a feminine formation, § 115. R.

b. Const. תשוקת, suf. ך with ׀; cf. הרנך (345), עצבונך (344).

c. Before ך, ׀ in an open syllable becomes ׀, § 124. 2.

350. ימשל-בך—yīm-šöl+bākh—*he-shall-rule+in-thee (f.)*:

a. -משל for ימשל before Mäqqēph, § 17. 2; cf. כל-, כל.

b. בך = *in-thee (f.)*; cf. בך *in-thee (m.)*, § 51. 3.

351. אשתך—ʾš-tē-khā—*thy-wife*; pausal for אשתך, § 38. 1. N.:

a. ת indicates the feminine, here attached to אש; cf. const. אשת.

b. S̱gholtā repeated according to § 23. 6.

352. ארורה—fem. sg. of ארור (332), Qāl Part. pass. of ארר *curse*.

353. בעבורך—bā-ʿbhû-rē-khā—*on-account-of-thee*:

- a. A compound preposition, **בְּעִבּוֹר** = *on-account-of, for-the-sake-of*.
 b. **ךְ** with the preceding **י** changed to **יֵ** as in **אִשְׁתְּךָ**, § 38. 1. N
 c. D. l. in **ב** because of preceding disjunctive, Tiphhā (), § 22. 10.

354. **תֹּאכְלֶנָּה** -tô'-kh^alén-nā—*thou-(m.)-shalt-eat-it*:

- a. **תֹּאכֵל** is Qāl Impf. 2 sg. masc. of **אָכַל** *eat*, § 88. 1.
 b. **נָה** is for **נָהּ**, a strengthened form of **ה**, just as **נָהּ** (in **תְּשׁוּפְנוּ**) was for **נָהּ**; note carefully § 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1, 2.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

תְּשׁוּפְנוּ	עֲצֹבוּנָךְ	יִמְשַׁלְּכָךְ	אִשְׁתְּךָ	אָרוּר
תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	תְּשׁוּקֶתְךָ	יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ	בְּעִבּוֹרְךָ	אָרוּרָה

3. OBSERVATIONS.

144. In pausal forms there stands between the verb and the pronominal suffix a syllable, **נָ**; the **ה** of **הוּ** and **הָ** is assimilated backwards and represented in the **נָ** by D. f.

145. Between the usual form of the noun and the 2 fem. sing. pron. suffix **ךְ** there stands the vowel **יֵ**. This is commonly called a connecting vowel; it is really an old case-ending (cf. §124. 1. b. (1)).

146. The *o* of the Qāl Impf. is changeable (*ō*), and before Māq-qēph becomes *ō*.

147. The **יֵ** which stands before the suffix **ךְ** is a volatilization of an original **י**, which in pause is restored, and heightened to *é*.

148. The **יֵ** which stands directly before the tone is volatilized when the tone is shifted, as before affixes for gender and number.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 84. Tabular View, Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.
- § 84. 1. a, b, Loss of **נָ** in Qāl Inf. const. and Imv.
- § 84. 2. a, b, Assimilation of **נָ**.
- § 84. 2. N. 1, The preformative vowel in Höph'āl.
- § 84. 2. R's 2, 3, The verbs **לָקַח** and **נָתַן**.

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 84. 1, 2 and Remarks 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) **נָגַד** *make known*, (2) **נָפַל** *fall*, (3) **נָגַשׁ** *approach*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 95—104.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 15—17.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Approach thou, to approach*; (2) *She will approach, I shall approach*; (3) *They made known (Hī.), thou (f.) wilt make known*; (4) *It will be made known*; (5) *I shall take, to take, take thou, taking*; (6) *Thou shalt give, I shall give, to give, give thou (m.)*; (7) *He will fall, he will cause to fall*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between thee and between me*; (2) *Between him and between her*; (3) *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear the voice of thy husband*; (5) *Cursed is the earth because thou didst eat from this tree*; (6) *I will give thee food all the days of thy lives*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **תְּשׁוּקָתִי אֶל-הָאִישׁ**; (2) **נָתַתִּי לָהּ כָּל אֲשֶׁר-לִי**; (3) **בְּעֶצֶב תֵּלֵךְ הָאִשָּׁה בָּנִים**; (4) **לָתֵת לָאֱלֹהִים הוּא טוֹב**; (5) **גִּשׁ אֶל-יְהוָה וּבִרְךָ שְׁמוֹ**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 15—17.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—17 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 85, of the verbs numbered 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms **תִּגְעוּ, יִטַּע, יִפַּח, גַּע, גִּשַׁת, יִקַּח, תֵּן, תֵּת, יִתֵּן, יִפֹּל, הִשִּׂיא, הִגִּיד**.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Strengthened form of the pronominal suffix **הוּ**, of the pron. suf. **ה**. (2) The pron. suf. of the 2 f. sg. (3) *Thou* (f.) *shalt bear*. (4) The accent S^ghōltā; its repetition. (5) *Cursed* (m.), *Cursed* (f.). (6) Change of **ת** to **é**. (7) **ה** and **ת**. (8) Loss of **נ**. (9) Assimilation of **נ**. (10) **ת** in sharpened syllables. (11) Synopsis and peculiarities of **לָקַח**; of **נָתַן**. (12) Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.

LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 18–21.

1. NOTES.

355. **תַּצְמִיחַ**—*she-will-cause-to-spring-forth*: Hiph. of **צָמַח**, § 82. 1. c. (1).

356. **לָךְ**—pausal for **לְךָ** *for-thee* (m.); **לָךְ** = *for-thee* (f.).

357. **וְאָכַלְתָּ**—Accent on ultima, because of the Wāw Consec., §§ 21. 4; 73. 3. b.

358. **בִּזְעָת**—b^czê-’āth—*in-sweat-of*; const. of **זָעָה**.

359. **אֶפְיָךְ**—’āp-pe-khā—*thy-nostrils*; from **אַף** *nose*:

a. Sg. **אַף**, dual **אֶפְיָיִם**, form before **ךָ** (or **הָ**) **אֶפְיָיִ**; cf. **חִיֵּיךָ**.

b. The Dāghēs-forte in **פ** also serves as Dāghēs-lene, § 13. 2. N. 1.

c. On the disjunctive accent Păštā (‘) see §§ 22. 8; 23. 5, 6.

360. **לֶחֶם**—lé-ḥēm—*bread*; cf. **בֵּית לֶחֶם** *Bethlehem*.

361. **שׁוֹבֶךְ**—*thy-returning*; Qāl Inf. const. with pron. suffix:

a. **קָטַל** is for **קָטַל** or **קָטַל**; **שׁוֹב** is for **שׁוֹב** or **שׁוֹב**.

b. The root is pronounced **שׁוֹב**, because the Perfect **שָׁב** contains only two radicals, § 55. 3.

362. **מִמֶּנָּה**—*from-her*: for **מִמֶּנָּה**; cf. **מִמֶּנָּה** for **מִמֶּנָּה**, § 51. 5. b.

363. **לָקַחְתָּ**—lūq-qāḥ-tā—*thou-wast-taken*, §§ 59. 4. b; 38. 2.

364. **תָּשׁוּב**—*thou-shalt-return*; cf. **תָּמוּת** (231):

a. Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the **וָע** verb **שׁוֹב** *turn*; cor. form, **תִּקָּטַל**.

- b. תִּקְטַל is for תִּקְטֹל, the -- being attenuated, the -- heightened.
 c. תִּשׁוּב (corresponding to תִּקְטֹל) becomes תִּשׁוּב by contraction of -- to -- and heightening of -- to -- .

365. חַוָּה—ḥāw-wā—*Eve*; cf. חַיָּה *life*.

366. הוּא—hî', not hîw'—*she*: for הִיא, § 50. 3. a.

367. הִיְתָה—hā-y^ethā—*she-was*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of the פ' gut., and הִיְ verb הָיָה *be*, § 100. 4.

b. Méthègh with a long vowel before vocal Š^wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.

368. אִם—but אִמּוֹ (266): אִם is for אִמָּם, § 106. 2. c.

369. חַי—pausal for חַי; an adjective meaning *living*.

370. כְּתָנוֹת—köth-nôth—*tunics-of*; const. pl. of כְּתָנָה.

371. וַיִּלְבֹּשׁם—wāy-yāl-bî-šēm—*and-he-caused-them-to-put-on*:

a. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of לָבַשׁ, with suffix ם joined by -- .

b. The -- under ב is î, though written defectively.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—תִּצְמִיחַ, וְאָכַלְתָּ, תֹּאכַל, יִשְׁבֹּךְ, לִקְחָתָּ, תִּשְׁבֹּב, וַיִּלְבֹּשׁ, וַיַּעַשׂ, הִיְתָה, תִּשׁוּב.
 2. Nominal Forms:—עֹר, קוֹץ; אָדָם, עֶפֶר; לֶחֶם, עֵשֶׂב.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בִּזְעַת אֶפְיֶךָ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם—*In, or at the cost of, the sweat of thy nostrils (= face) thou shalt eat bread.*

Principle 10.—The preposition ב may denote the condition in which, or the cost at which a thing may be done, i. e., the manner or the price.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 88. 1, 2, The peculiarities of verbs פ' א.
 2. § 98. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַא in various stems.

3. § 98. 1, Final א in verbs א"ל.

4. § 98. 2. a, b, 3. a-c, Medial א in verbs א"ל.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs א"פ and א"ל, follow the order indicated in previous lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under §§ 88. 1, 2 and 98. 1-3, and Remarks.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) אָמַר *say*, (2) מָצָא *find*, (3) קָרָא *call*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 105—115.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III., 18—21.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ye will say, I shall say, she will say, thou (f.) wilt say*; (2) *I shall eat, we shall eat, they will eat*; (3) *He will be created, he will cause to call, he was created, he will be caused to call*; (4) *They called, she caused to find, thou (f.) wilt find*; (5) *I created, ye were created, thou wast caused to call, we filled (Pī'el)*; (6) *They (f.) will call, ye (f.) will be created, call ye (f.)*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The earth caused to sprout forth for man grass and herbs and thorns and thistles*; (2) *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded (צוה) not to eat*; (3) *The man shall die, and unto the dust he shall return*; (4) *I shall call the name of my wife Eve*; (5) *I have found my mother*; (6) *Eve was the wife of (אִשָּׁת) Adam, and the mother of all living*; (7) *Adam was Eve's husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי הָיָה אִישׁ חוּה; (2) לָקַח הָאָדָם; (3) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁוּ; (4) עָפָר אָנֹכִי וְאֶל-עָפָר אָשׁוּב; (5) יָמוּת כָּל אִשֶּׁר; (6) בָּאֶפְיוֹ נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 18—21.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs :— *Verses 18—21 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out :—Synopses as indicated in § 99, of the verbs numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18.

7. To be described :—The forms **בָּרָא, נִאֲכַל, תֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר, בְּרָאת, מִלֵּאת, בְּרָאתִי, גִּשְׁאֵךְ, מִלֵּאוּ, יִקְרָא, תִּרְשָׁא, יִקְרָא, תִּקְרָאנָה.**

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The primary form of **קָטַל**. (2) The form **שׁוּב**. (3) **אָמוּ, אִם**. (4) Peculiarities of verbs **פִּ"א**. (5) Inflection of **אָטַל** in Qāl Impf. (6) Peculiarities of verbs **לִ"א**. (7) Synopses of **קָטַא** in various stems. (8) Inflection of **קָטַא** in Qāl Perf., in other Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXII.—GENESIS III. 22—24.

1. NOTES.

372. **הֵן**—hēn—*behold* : same as **הִנֵּה** (145).

373. **כְּאַחַד מִמֶּנּוּ**—*like-one-of [from]-us* :

a. **אַחַד** is the construct of **אָחָד** ; here followed by a preposition.
b. **מִמֶּנּוּ** is for **מִן** reduplicated, and **נוּ** *us*, § 51. 5. *a* ; cf. **מִמֶּנּוּ** for **מִמֶּנּוּ**.

374. **לִרְעָתָא**—*to-know* : Qāl Inf. const. of **יָדַע** *know*, § 90. 2. R. 1 ; **לִי**, § 47. 5.

375. **וַיְחִי**—wā-hăy—*and-(he-should)-live* :

a. **יְחִי** is Wāw Consec. with Perf., the **י** being pretonic, § 73. 2. *b.*
b. **יְחִי** is Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the **יָעַע** verb **יָחַי** *live*, § 86. 1.

376. **וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ**—wā -y'šāl-l'hē-hû—*and-(= therefore)-(he)-sent-him* :

a D. f. of Wāw Consec. omitted from **י** because it has not a full vowel.

b. Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the 'ל guttural verb שִׁלַּח *send*; corresponding form, יִקְטֹלֶהוּ.

c. The pron. suffix הוּ joined to the verb by the vowel ׀.

377. לַעֲבֹד—to-till: Qāl Inf. const., §§ 78. 3. a; 47. 3.

378. מִשָּׁם... אֲשֶׁר—which... from-there, = whence.

379. וַיִּגְרֹשׁ—wā-y'ghā-rēš—and-he-drove-out:

a. This is for וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, like וַיִּקְדֹּשׁ, or וַיִּקְטֹל; but

b. The י, having only a Š'wā, drops its D. f., while the gut. ר rejects its D. f., and ׀ under ג becomes ׀.

c. The accent being drawn to the penult by ׀, ׀ becomes ׀.

d. Pī'el Impf. 3 masc. sg. of the 'ע guttural verb גָּרַשׁ *drive out*, § 80. 1. a.

380. וַיַּשְׁכֵּן—wāy-yāš-kēn—and-he-caused-to-dwell; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Hīph. Impf. 3 m. sg. (with ׀, not י ׀) from שָׁכַן *dwell*, § 73. 3. R.

381. הַכְּרֻבִּים—hāk-k'rû-bhîm—the-cherubim; ׀ for ו; singular כְּרוּב.

382. הִמְתִּיחָהּ—hām-mīth-hāp-pé-khēth—the-(one)-turning-itself: cf. מִרְחַפָּת, § 122. 2. b.

383. לְשָׁמֹר—līš-mōr—to-keep; cf. לְשִׁמְרָה (223), and לַעֲבֹד (377).

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—וַיִּגְרֹשׁ, לָקַח, וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, וַיִּשְׁלַח, לָדַעַת, וַיִּשְׁכֵּן, מִתְהַפֶּכֶת.

2. Nominal Forms:—דֶּרֶךְ, חֶרֶב, לֶהֱט, כְּרֻבִּים, עֵרֶן, עֵלָם, אַחֲרֵי.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

וַיִּחַ—ועתה פֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח... וְאָכַל... וַיִּחַ—And now, lest he put forth his hand and take and eat and live.

Principle 11.—In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can be only conditionally realized, the first verb is in the Imperfect while those that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive* (§ 73. 1. b).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 100. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems.
2. § 100. 1. *a*—*f*, Treatment of the 3d radical when *final*.
3. § 100. 2, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. vowel-additions.
4. § 100. 3. *a*—*e*, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. cons.-additions.
5. § 100. 4, The 3 sg. fem. of Perfects.
6. § 100. 5. *a*, *b* (1)—(8), Apocopated forms (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of verbs הִלֵּל, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 100. 1—5.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) הִלֵּל *reveal*, (2) בָּנָה *build*, (3) כָּלָה *complete*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 51—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 22—24.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He built, he will build, building*; (2) *He commanded* (Pī'ēl), *he will command, commanding, command thou*; (3) *To command* (abs.), *to build, to finish* (Pī'ēl); (4) *I commanded* (Pī'ēl), *we built, thou didst cause to reveal*; (5) *We finished* (Pī'ēl), *ye built, they (f.) shall build*; (6) *They built, they (m.) will command, they caused to build*; (7) *She was, she made, she was made, she was caused to reveal, thou (f.) wilt build*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat*; (2) *The man knew good and evil*; (3) *God drove forth* (Pī'ēl) *the man from Eden because he did that which*

God had commanded him not to do; (4) The man will serve the ground whence he was taken; (5) Behold the sword turning itself; (6) The cherubim and the sword will keep the way of the tree of life.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשָּׂכֵן אֱלֹהִים מִקֶּדֶם; (2) לִגְן-עֵדֶן אֶת-הַכְּרִבִּים; (3) צֹוֶה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם; (4) לֹא טוֹב הָיְוֹת הָאָדָם לִבְדּוֹ; (5) גֵּרֵשׁ אֱלֹהִים מֵעֵרֶן אֶת-הָאִישׁ וְאֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 22—24.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22—24 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsises as indicated in § 101a. of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 15, 19, 27, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms בָּכָה, עָשָׂה, יָעַל, הִשָּׁקָה, תַּעֲשִׂינָה, עָשִׂיתָ, נִדְמִיתָ, הָיוּ, פָּרוּ, יָרְדוּ, עָשָׂה, רָאוּת, עָשׂוֹת, וַיֵּצֵא, וַיָּכַל, וַיִּבֶן, הִיטָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Pī'el, Pū'āl, Hīph'il, and Hīthpā'el stems of קָטָה. (2) The defective writing of י. (3) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect. (5) The form לִדְעַת. (6) The third radical of verbs called ל'ה. (7) The treatment of this radical when final, before vowel-additions, and before consonant-additions. (8) The Perf. 3 sg. fem. (9) Apocopated forms. (10) Synopsises of קָטָה in various stems. (11) Inflection of קָטָה in Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXIII.—GENESIS IV. 1–4.

1. NEW WORDS.*

(1) הָרָה, (2) קָנָה, (3) אֵת (preposition), (4) יָסַף, (5) אָח, (6) הָבֵל, (7) רָעָה, (8) צֹאן, (9) קָץ, (10) מִנְחָה, (11) בְּכוֹרָה, (12) חֵלֶב, (13) יִשְׁעָה.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַתֵּהָרֵךְ, for תֵּהָרָה, §§ 78. 2. *a*; 78. 3. *b*, *d*; 100. 1. *b* and 5. *b*. (5).—וַתֵּלֶד, §§ 90. 2. *a* (1); 73. 3. *a*. (3).—קָנִיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*.—אֵת, preposition *with*.

V. 2. וַתִּסָּף, for וַתּוֹסֶף, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 68. 5. *b*. (1); 73. 3. *a*. (2) and (3).—לָלֶדֶת, §§ 47. 5; 90. 2. *a*. (3).—אָחִיו, §§ 121. 2. *c*; 124. 1. *b*. (2); וְ=הוּא *his*, § 44. 4. *c*.—הָבֵל, for הֶבֶל, § 38. 2.—רָעָה, *abs.* רֵעָה, §§ 100. 1. *c*; 123. 3.

V. 3. יָמִים (= יוֹמִים), plur. of יוֹם (= יוֹם).—וַיָּבֵא, for יָבֹא, § 94. 1. *c*. (3), and 2. *a*.—לְהוֹדֶה, read by Jews לְאֹדֶנִי, § 47. R. 2.

V. 4. הָבִיא (= הָבֹא), § 94. 1. *b*, and 2. *b*.—מִבְּכוֹרוֹת, §§ 48. 1; 122. 3; sg. בְּכוֹרָה, § 108. 1. *a*, and 2.—וּמִחֵלְבֵהֶן (û-mê-hě-lbhê-hěh), §§ 49. 3; 48. 2; חֵלֶב (ê defective), const. plur. of חֶלֶב, § 125. 4. *e*; § 51. 1. *d*.—וַיִּשַׁע, for יִשְׁעָה, § 100. 5. *b*. (5).—מִנְחָתוֹ, from מִנְחָה, §§ 122. 2. *a*. (2); 124. 2.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—וַתִּסָּף לָלֶדֶת—*And she added to bear* = and again she bore.

Principle 12.—When the second of two verbs expresses the principal idea, the first merely modifying it, the second is often an infinitive depending upon the first.

* Consult the Hebrew-English Vocabulary, or a Hebrew Lexicon. Be prepared to pronounce, transliterate, describe and define each word. Let this work be done before proceeding further in the study of the Lesson.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַט in various stems.
2. § 86. 1. *a*, *b*, 2. *a*—*c*, The stem-vowel, and the preformative vowel.
3. Word-Lists, Lists II., III., Verbs numbered 61—70.

Note 1.—Analyze the familiar forms under § 86. 1, 2.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) הָלַל *begin*, (2) סָבַב *encompass*, (3) קָלַל *be light* (not heavy).

5. EXERCISES.

✓ 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He began* (Hīph.), *to begin, beginning*; (2) *Encompassing, he will encompass, he was caused to encompass, he will be encompassed*; (3) *He will be light, he will make light*; (4) *Cause to encompass, encompass thou, he caused to encompass, be thou encompassed*. *נִגְמַל*.

(2) To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The woman conceived and bare a son*; (2) *The man begat¹ a son*; (3) *And the woman spoke again*; (4) *Abel was a shepherd, and Cain was a tiller of ground*; (5) *Cain brought to Jehovah an offering*; (6) *Eve was the wife of Adam and the mother of Cain and Abel*; (7) *Abel gave to God from the firstlings of his flock*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1—4 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses in Qāl, Nīph., Hīph. Hōph. as indicated in § 87, of the verbs numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms הִי, יָסַב, סָבַ, יָמַר, הָסַב, יָקַל, יָקַל, נָסַב, הוֹחַל, מָסַב, הָחַל.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Apocopation of הָ.
- (2) Loss of ך in Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי.
- (3) The ך of verbs לִי in Perf. before consonant additions.
- (4)

¹לָרַי in Hiph'il.

The ô in פ"ו Hîph'îls. (5) The Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פ"ו. (6) The ' of אח before suffixes. (7) The endings ה and ה in ה"ל participles and nouns. (8) The preposition ל before יהוה and אלהים. (9) Synopses of קטט in Qāl, Nîph., Hîph., and Hôph. (10) The vowel of the stem in verbs ע"ע, of the preformative.

LESSON XXXIV.—GENESIS IV. 5–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) חרה, (2) למה, (3) הלוא, (4) אם, (5) יטב, (6) נשא, (7) פתח, (8) חטאת, (9) רבין, (10) קום, (11) הרג.

2. NOTES.

V. 5. ויחר, for יחרה, §§ 100. 5. *b* (5); 73. 3. N. 1.—לקין, on repeated accent, § 23. 6.—ויפל, Méthëgh with a sharpened syllable; on assim. of פ, § 84. 2. *a*.—פניו (pā-nāw), § 12. 3; on יו, § 124. 3. *d*; cf. אפיו (185).

V. 6. למה = מה with ל, the D. f. being *firmative*, § 15. 6.—רה, with accent on penult, § 21. 1.—לך, pausal for לך, § 51. 3 (Tab. View).—פניך (phā-ne-khā), on י (e), § 124. 3. *c*.

V. 7. הלוא (h^alô') = *nonne*, § 46. 1; this ô is for â, § 30. 6.—תיטיב, for תיטיב (cf. תקטיל), but ' becomes ê (י) § 30. 4. *b*; Hîph. Impf. 2 m. sg. of יטב, §§ 92. 2; 93. (1).—שאת, a seemingly irreg. Qāl Inf. const. of נשא, §§ 102. 13; 84. 1. *a*.—ואליך, § 23. 6; prep. אל treated as a noun in plur. before the suffix יך, cf. פניך in v. 6, § 124. 3. *c*; the י becomes י in an open syl.—תשוקתו, §§ 124. 2; 18. footnote.—תמשל-בו, §§ 17. 2; 51. 3. *a*.

V. 8. אחיו, see in v. 2.—בהיותם (bîh-yô-thām), on י, § 47. 2; on Méthëgh, § 18. 5; on וית, § 100. 1. *c*; ס, as in בהבראם (167).—ויקם (wāy-yā-qōm), Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of קום; paradigm-form, יקום, but see § 94. 2. R. 4; the י under ק, in an unaccented closed

syl., must be ö.—וַיִּהְיֶה־הוּא, on — under ו, § 78. 2. *a*; on — under ה, § 78. 3. *d*; on —, § 74. 2. *b* (1); on ה, § 16. 2; on —, § 74. 2. *c*. (2); the second and third syllables are half-open, § 26. 4.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 7.—הֲלוֹא אַם תִּיטִיב שְׂאֵת:—*Is there not a lifting up, if thou doest well?*

Principle 13.—A question expecting an affirmative answer is introduced by הֲלוֹא (= *nonne*?).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. 3, 4, י"ע stems before vowel and cons. terminations.
2. § 86. 4. R. 1, Changes of stem and preformative vowels.
3. § 86. 5. *a-c*, Intensive stems in י"ע forms.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 71—80, in List III.

Note.—After a study of the principles here given, write out a complete paradigm of קָטַט in the Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. stems.

5. EXERCISES.

✓ 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She encompassed, they caused to encompass, thou (f.) wilt encompass, they will be encompassed*; (2) *Thou didst encompass, I caused to encompass, we were encompassed, thou wast caused to encompass*; (3) *Thou wast light, thou shalt encompass, I have encompassed, I shall cause to encompass*; (4) *Cause ye to encompass, they (f.) will encompass, ye (f.) will cause to encompass, encompass ye (f.)*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The countenance of Cain fell, because Jehovah looked not with favor upon his offering*; (2) *Why was Cain angry (Heb., why was it kindled to Cain?)*; (3) *Did not God say, let there be light?* (4) *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?* (5) *Did not Cain kill Abel?* (6) *Why did Cain kill Abel?* (7) *God will bless him who shall do well.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 5—8 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Inflection of the Qāl Perf. and Impf. of verbs in § 87. numbered 1, 2, 5; of the Nīph. Perf. and Impf., of 3, 4; of the Hīph. Perf., Impf. and Imv. of 7, 12; of the Hōph. Perf. and Impf. of 6, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms תָּבוֹנוּ, הִסְבִּי, הַחֲלָה, קָלוּ, סִבֵּינָה, תִּסְבֵּינָה, הִסְבִּינָה, נִקְלֹת, סִבֹּת, מִחֲקֵק, גִּלְגֵּלְתִּי, סִבֵּינָה, תִּסְבֵּינָה, הִסְבֵּינָה, נִקְלֹת, סִבֹּת.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Repetition of post-positive accents. (2) The ending יִּ. (3) D. f. firmative. (4) The ending יִּ. (5) הִלָּא. (6) The ending וְת in Inf's construct. (7) Rāphé. (8) Change of יִּ to יִּ. (9) ע"ע stems before vowel-additions. (10) ע"ע stems before consonant-additions. (11) ע"ע Intensive stems.

LESSON XXXV.—GENESIS IV. 9—12.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּם, (2) צֶעַק, (3) פֶּצָה, (4) פָּה, (5) יָר, (6) כַּח, (7) נָע, (8) נָר (nâh).

2. NOTES.

V. 9. וַיֹּאמֶר, § 88. 2.—אֲחִיךָ, § 124. 1. b. (2).—יָדַעְתִּי, a פ"ו and 'ל gut. verb, cf. קִטַּלְתִּי; on the accent יִּ, § 24. 4.—הִשְׁמַר, §§ 46. 1; 71. 1. a.

V. 10. מַה עֲשִׂיתָ, §§ 54. d; 100. 3. b.—דָּמִי, sg. abs., דָּם, const. דָּם, plur. abs. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, §§ 125. 2. b; 122. 4. b.—צִעֲקִים, §§ 71. 1. a; 125. 3. R. 4; plur. in agreement with דָּמִי, not קוֹל.—אֱלִי, cf. אֱלִיךָ in v. 7; really a plural noun.

V. 11. אָרָר אֶתָּה, §§ 71. 1. c; 38. 2, 3.—פִּצָּתָהּ, §§ 18. 2; 100. 4. and N.—פִּיָּהּ, from פָּה, §§ 121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (2).—לִקְחָתָהּ,

§ 47. 5; Qāl Inf. const. of לָקַח, § 84. 2. R. 2; on $\bar{\text{—}}$ under ה instead of $\bar{\text{—}}$, § 37. 2.—מִירָד, pausal for מִירָד, §§ 38. 1. N.; 124. 1. R. 2.

V. 12. תַּעֲבֹד, corresponding to תִּקְטֹל; on $\bar{\text{—}}$, § 78. 2. *a*; on $\bar{\text{—}}$, § 78. 3. *b*; on \bar{o} , § 67. 1.—תִּסְפֹּה (thô-sēph), for תּוֹסֵף; on \hat{o} , § 90. 3. *b*; on $\bar{\text{—}}$, § 68. 5. *b*. (1).—תַּתְּכַחֶהּ, on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on $\bar{\text{—}}$, heightened from $\bar{\text{—}}$, § 84. 2. R. 3. (1); on הָ, § 51. 3. *a*.—נָע וְנָד (nâ' wā-nâdh), on the $\bar{\text{—}}$ (\hat{a}) under נ in each case, § 94. 1. *c*. (1); the roots are נֹעַ and נֹד, and these forms, Qāl Part's act.—תַּהֲיֶה, §§ 78. 3. N.; 18. 5; 100. 1. *b*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—הַשֹּׁמֵר אֶחָי אֶחָי—*Am I keeping my brother, or, my brother's keeper?*

Principle 14.—A question asking for information, without necessarily implying the affirmative or negative character of the answer, is introduced by הָ.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. Tabular View, Synopses of קוֹל in various stems.
2. § 94. 1. *a*, The radical ך uniting with $\bar{\text{—}}$.
3. § 94. 1. *b*, The radical ך, changed to ך', uniting with \bar{i} .
4. § 94. 1. *c*, The radical ך rejected when it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel.
5. § 94. 1. N. The form of the Qāl Active Participle.
6. § 94. 2. *a-c*, The vowel of the preformative.
7. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 81—90 in List III.

Note.—Use for practice (1) קוּם *rise*, (2) שׁוּב *turn*, (3) מוּת *die*.¹

5. EXERCISES.

✓ 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rise, thou shalt turn, turn thou, he will die, we shall die*; (2) *He caused to die, he*

¹ This verb has *e* (naturally long) in Perfect and Participle of Qal.

2. NOTES.

V. 13. גָּרוּל, pl. גָּרוּלִים; on formation, § 108. 1. *a*.—עוֹנִי, from עוֹן, of same formation as גָּרוּל; before יְ, יָ becomes יִ, § 125. 1. *a*.—מִנְשֹׂא, the *ō* being incorrectly written י; מִן indicates comparison.

V. 14. גִּרְשָׁתָּה, for גִּרְשָׁתָּה, § 80. 1. *a*; synopsis?—וּמִפְּנֵיךְ, §§ 49. 2; 48. 1; on יְ, § 124. 3. *c*.—אֶסְתֵּר, §§ 75. 2; 68. 1. *a*; synopsis?—וְהִיִּיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*; on י, § 73. 2. *b*.—מִצְאִי, part. מִצֵּא with יְ; on change of יְ to יִ, § 125. 3. R. 4.—יְהִרְגֵנִי (yă-hă-r'ghē-nî), composed of יְהִרְגֵּ, יִ and נִי; on change of *ō* to יִ, and on יִ, § 74. 2. *b*. (1), and *c*. (2); on change of יִ to יִ, § 78. 3. *d*.

V. 15. יָקָם, pausal for יָקָם; on D. f. in קָ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b*; on יִ in Hōph., § 84. 2. N. 1.—וַיֵּשֶׁם, for וַיֵּשֶׁם, § 73. 3. *a*. (3); יִ for יְ, § 96. 1; root, שִׁים ('ע).—הִכּוֹת־אֹתוֹ; on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on D. f. in כּ (for נָ), § 84. 2. *b*; on הָ, § 60. 1. *a*; on וְתָ, § 100. 1. *e*; on אֹתָ, § 51. 2.—מִצְאוֹ, cf. מִצְאִי in v. 14.

V. 16. וַיֵּצֵא (wăy-yē-çē'); for וַיֵּצֵא, but ו is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on יִ under צ, § 67. 3; on Méthēgh, § 18. 6; on the accented penult, § 21. 3.—מִלְפָּנַי, (1) מִן, (2) לְ, (3) פָּנַי. —וַיֵּשֶׁב, for וַיֵּשֶׁב, but ו is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.

V. 17. וַיִּדְרֵעַ, for וַיִּדְרֵעַ, but ו is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on יִ under עַ instead of יִ, § 90. 2. *a*. (1).—וְתִהְיֶה, see note on v. 1.—וְתִלָּד, for וְתִלָּד, but ו is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.—וְהִי בְנָה עִיר—on the shifting of tone in the case of בְּנָה, § 21. 1; on D. l. in בּ, § 12. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 14.—גִּרְשָׁתָּה אֹתִי הַיּוֹם—*Thou hast driven me out this day.*

Principle 15.—The article often has its original demonstrative force.

V. 15.—**כָּל-הָרֹג קַיִן**—*Any one killing Cain.*

Principle 16.—**כָּל** is used to make prominent a single one from among a plurality.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. 3, Inflection of verbs **וְע** before *vowel*-terminations.
2. § 94. 4. a, b, Inflection of verbs **וְע** before *consonant*-terminations.
3. § 94. 5, The various Intensive forms found in **וְע** verbs.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 91—100 in List III.

5. EXERCISES.

¶ 1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I caused to rise, ye (m.) caused to rise, they caused to rise*; (2) *Thou didst cause to turn, we shall cause to rise, I shall be caused to rise, she rose*; (3) *Ye turned, I rose, they will rise, we shall rise*; (4) *Rise thou (f.), rise ye (f.), she was risen (Nīph.), they were risen*; (5) *I died, she died, we shall die, thou shalt return, she was caused to return.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God is greater than man*; (2) *I drove him out from the garden of Eden*; (3) *The woman will be hidden from the face of God*; (4) *Any one killing me shall die*; (5) *Any one finding him will kill Cain*; (6) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (7) *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 13—17 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—The inflection in Qāl of **קוּם, כּוּן**; in Nīph., of **מוּל, מוּג**; in Hīph. and Hōph., of **רוּם, שׁוּב**; in Pōlēl, of **עוּף**; in Pōlāl, of **שׁוּב**; in Hīthpō., of **עוּר**.

5. To be described:—The forms **קוּמוּ, יְקוּמוּ, הִקְיִמָּה, נִקְיִמוּ**, **יְעוּפּוּ, תִּשׁוּבִינָה, שְׁבֵת, יְקוּמוּ, אֲשִׁיב, תִּשְׁבְּנָה, הִשְׁיִבוּ**.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns with the original vowels ă—â (= ô). (2) The P^rēl of verbs ע' guttural. (3) The ' (= e) before suffixes ך and ך, and before the plur. fem. נה. (4) The ' of ל' Perfects. (5) The change of ם before ם to ם. (6) The Hōph. of verbs פ'״ן. (7) The ך of ל' Inf's const. (8) The ם under ' of פ'״ן Qāl Imperfects. (9) The ה (é) of ל' participles. (10) The Article used as a demonstrative. (11) The separating vowel of ע' verbs in Perfect and Imperfect. (12) The points of resemblance between verbs ע' and verbs ע'״ע.

LESSON XXXVII.—GENESIS IV. 18–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שְׁתִּים (const. שְׁתִּי), (2) אֶהָל, (3) מִקְנֶה, (4) תַּפֵּשׁ, (5) כְּנֹר, (6) עֹגֵב, (7) לִטֵּשׁ, (8) חֲרָשׁ, (9) נַחֲשֶׁת, (10) בְּרִיל, (11) אַחֹת.

2. NOTES.

V. 18. וַיּוֹלֵד, root וֹלַד (= יֹלַד); on D. f. in ו, §§ 13. 2; 90. 3. *a*; on the form, § 68. 1. *a*; cor. form, יִקְטִל.—אֶת-עֵירָר, the sign of the def. object with a subject, see Principle 17 (below).

V. 19. וַיִּקַּח, for וַיִּלְקַח; ל assim. like ל, § 84. 2. R. 2; on - under ק, § 82. 1. *a*.—שְׁתִּי (štê, not š'tê), the Š'wâ silent; the only case in the language of a syllable beginning with two consonants without an intervening half-vowel; fem. of שְׁנִי, const. of שְׁנִים.—נִשִּׁים, cf. (1) אִישׁ *man*, (2) אִשָּׁה *woman*, (3) אַנְשִׁים *men*, (4) אִשְׁת׃ *wife-of*, (5) נִשִּׁי *wives-of*.—הַשְּׁנִיתָ...הָאֶחָת, cf. the masc. forms הַשְּׁנִי...הָאֶחָד.

V. 20. וַהֲלָד, cf. note on v. 17.—אֲבִי, const. of אָב; on ' , § 121. 2. *c*; on accent, § 24. 5. *a*.—יֵשֵׁב, like קָטַל.—אֶהָל, a *u*-class

Segholate, cf. בָּקָר, § 106.1c; here used collectively.—מִקְנֶה (mīq-né), meaning *substance, cattle*, and governed by some word understood signifying possession; on form, § 113. 2; on meaning of form, § 114. 2.

V. 21. אָחִיו, see note on v. 2.—תַּפֵּשׁ, like קָטַל, on form, § 110. 5. c.—עֹנֵב, on form, § 109. 3.

V. 22. יִלְדָּה, § 63. R. 3; Synopsis in Qāl, § 90. 2. a.—לִטֵּשׁ; like קָטַל.—חֹרֵשׁ, like קָטַל.—וְאַחֹת, const. of אַחֹת, and ו with — according to § 49. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 18.—וַיֹּלֶד לְחֲנוֹךְ אֶת-עִירָר.—*And Irad was born to Enoch.*

Principle 17.—The subject of a passive verb, which would be the *object* of the same verb if it were *active*, is often preceded by אֵת, the sign of the object.

V. 20.—יָשַׁב אָהֶל וּמִקְנֶה.—*Dwelling in tent(s) and (possessing) cattle.*

Principle 18.—Two nouns are sometimes connected with a verb, when, strictly speaking, only the former is applicable in meaning (*zeugma*).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 90. Tabular View, Synopses of יָטַל (= וָטַל) in various stems.
2. § 90. 1, The treatment of original ו when initial.
3. § 90. 2. a, b, The two treatments in the Qāl Impf., Inv., and Inf. const.
4. § 90. 3. a-c, The treatment of ו when medial.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 101—110 in List III.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs פִּי'ו, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 90. 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) יָשַׁב *sit, dwell*, (2) יָלַד *bring forth*, and (3) יָבֵשׁ (with ä in Qāl Impf.) *be dry*.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will dwell,¹ I shall dwell, thou (f.) shalt dwell, dwell thou (f.), to dwell, to bring forth, thou (f.) shalt bring forth;* (2) *He will know,¹ know thou, to know, we shall know;* (3) *He will sleep,² I shall sleep, we shall sleep;* (4) *He will be brought forth, thou wilt be known, he will be feared;* (5) *He will cause to dwell, I shall cause to know, to cause to bring forth, he was brought forth;* (6) *He was caused to know, she will be caused to bring forth.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will know the name of that city*; (2) *Cain was building the city Enoch*; (3) *Cain and Abel were born to Adam*; (4) *Lamech had (= to Lamech were) two wives*; (5) *Adam was the father of Cain, and Eve was his mother*; (6) *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah*; (7) *Father, father-of, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, wife-of, brother, brother-of, sister, sister-of.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 18—22 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 91, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 29.

5. To be described:—The forms יִישׁוֹן, יָרַעוּ, תִּלְדִּי, יֵשֵׁב, יֵצֵא, הוֹרֵר, הוֹלִיד, נִזְרַע, יוֹלֵד, בָּעַת, לָרַת.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) אֵת with the subject. (2) Assim. of ל. (3) The pronunciation of שְׁתִּי. (4) The words meaning *man, men, woman, women, wife-of, wives-of*. (5) The ē of פִּי Qāl Impf's. (6) The o of Qāl act. Part's. (7) U-class Segholates. (8) Nouns formed by means of preformative מ. (9) The meanings of nouns with pref. מ. (10) ו of verbs פִּי in the Qāl Impf. (11) ו of verbs פִּי in Hīph. and Hōph.

¹ This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. *a*.

² This verb follows the treatment described in § 90, 2. *b*.

LESSON XXXVIII.—GENESIS IV. 23–26.

1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) נָשִׁים, irreg. fem. of אֲנָשִׁים; (2) אֶזְרָא, (3) אִמְרָה, (4) פָּצַע, (5) יָלַד, (6) חֲבֵרָה or חֲבוּרָה, (7) שְׁבָעִים, (8) שְׁבַעָה, (9) עוֹד, (10) בֵּן, (11) שֵׁית, (12) אַחֲרָה, (13) חָלַל.

2. NOTES.

V. 23. לְנָשִׁיו (l'nā-šāw); on יוֹ, § 124. 3. *d.* (cf. אֶפְיוֹ (v. 5)).—שָׁמְעָה, irreg. for שָׁמְעָהּ, הָ having been dropped and = inserted, § 37. 2; Qāl Imv. 2 f. pl., like קָטְלָנָה; on = under מ, § 82. 1. *a.*—נָשִׁים, const. of נָשִׁים, cf. נָשִׁיו above.—הָאִמְרָה, for הָאִמְרָה like הָקָטְלָנָה; on הָ, § 60. 1; on =, § 78. 3. *b.*; root, אֶזְרָא.—אִמְרָתִי, cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4; on formation, § 106. 4. *b.*; on תָּ, § 124. 2.—הָרְגָתִי, from הָרַג; synopsis in Qāl? on repetition of accent, § 23. 6.—חֲבֵרָתִי, with = for ו; cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4, and אִמְרָתִי above; on formation, § 110. 7.

V. 24. יָקָם (for יָנָקָם), see on v. 15.—שְׁבַעָה, the sing. form, is *seven*, while שְׁבָעִים, the plur. form, is *seventy*.

V. 25. וַיָּדַע, see on v. 17.—וַתֵּלֶד, see on v. 20, שֵׁת-לִי (šāth), on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; the = is â, coming from *a*+*a*, שֵׁת losing י and contracting = and =, §§ 94. 1. *c.* (1); 96.—וַיְהִי הָרֶגֶץ = וַיְהִי הָרֶגֶץ, = becoming volatilized, and = being heightened, § 74. 1. *b.* (1), (2).

V. 26. גַּם-הוּא, the pronoun inserted thus to emphasize the preceding noun.—הוֹחֵל, from the root חָלַל; uncontracted form הִחָלַל, § 86. 2. *c.*; what stem?—לְקָרָא, cf. לְמִשַּׁל; Qāl Inf. const.

3. PARALLELISM IN HEBREW POETRY.

(1) עָרָה וַצִּלָּה שָׁמְעָן קוֹלִי

(2) נִשִּׁי לְמֶךְ הָאִמְרָה אִמְרָתִי

(3) כִּי אִישׁ הִרְגֵתִי לִפְעֵי

(4) וַיֵּלֶךְ לְחִבְרָתִי :

(5) כִּי שְׁבַעֲתִים יָקַם־קִיץ

(6) וַלְמַךְ שְׁבַעִים וְשִׁבְעָה

Note 1.—The characteristic feature of Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

Note 2.—In this song there are six lines or members; the second line is, in the main, a repetition of the thought expressed in the first; the fourth, a repetition of the third; hence the parallelism in the case of the first and second, and of the third and fourth members is called *synonymous*.

Note 3.—The same relation, however, does not exist between the fifth and sixth, the latter being necessary to complete the thought of the former; such parallelism is called *synthetic*.

Note 4.—Another kind of parallelism not illustrated in this passage is the *antithetic*, in which the second member is in contrast with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 36. 1, The shortening of vowels.
2. § 36. 2, 3, The heightening and volatilization of vowels.
3. § 36. 4, 5, The attenuation of ä; the deflection of ĭ and ŭ.
4. § 36. 6, 7, The sharpening of ě and ǒ; lengthening or contraction.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 111—120 in Lists III. and IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Explain in writing (1) the *shortening* which has taken place in **הָאִיר**, **יִשְׁבֵּת**; (2) the *heightening*, in **צִלְמוֹ**, **מְלֹאכְתּוֹ**, **כָּל־נַפֶּשׁ**; (3) the *volatilization*, in **יְהִיָּה**, **זֶרַע**, **שָׁמַיִם**, **בְּרָא**, **הָאֹר**, **אֵלֵי**, **יֵשֶׁב**; (4) the *attenua-*

tion, in *יִשְׁבֵּת*, *קָטַל*, *הִקְטִיל*, *נִקְטַל*; (5) the *deflection*, in *אָכַל*, *הִקְטִיל*, *נִקְטַל*; (6) the *sharpening*, in *אָמַן*, *יָקַם*; (7) the *lengthening* (contraction), in *נָע*, *נָר*, *וְיָהִי*, *וְיִשָּׁן*, *קִים*, *תִּיטִיב*, *בֵּין*. *תּוֹצֵא*, *תִּסָּף*, *בְּתוֹךְ*, *אֶפְרָיִם*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Hear ye (m.) my voice, and give ear to that which (את-אשר) I shall say*; (2) *Adah and Zillah were the wives of Lamech*; (3) *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?* (4) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (5) *He gave him to God*; (6) *They began (Hiph.) to call on the name of God*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 23–26 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out in tabular form:—The result of the following changes,—the heightening of *ä, ĩ, ũ*; the volatilization of *ä, ĩ, ũ*; the attenuation of *ä*, and the deflection of *ĩ, ũ*; the sharpening of *ě* and *ö*; the contraction of *a+a, a+i(y), a+u (u)*; the contraction of *i+i, i+y, y+i*; the contraction of *u+u, u+w, w+u*.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ending *יִ*. (2) The form of the fem.-ending before suffixes. (3) The Hōph. of verbs *פִּי*. (4) The *â* in the *עֵי* Qāl Perfects. (5) The Hōph. of verbs *עֵי*. (6) Synonymous parallelism. (7) Synthetic parallelism. (8) Antithetic parallelism. (9) Heightening and volatilization. (10) Sharpening and deflection. (11) Shortening and lengthening. (12) Attenuation.

LESSON XXXIX.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

1. Arrange in alphabetical order the roots of all verbal forms, both old and new, occurring in the third and fourth chapters.

2. Arrange in alphabetical order the nominal forms of these chapters, using in each case the form of the absolute state.

3. Arrange in alphabetical order the various particles, prepositions and adverbs occurring in these chapters.

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. Compare the forms of the Qāl Perf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104.

1. Perfect.

2. Compare the forms of the Qāl Impf. stem yāq-tūl (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 1. Impf. with ō.

3. Compare the same of the stem yāq-tāl, and of yāq-til, § 104. 1.

4. Compare the forms of the Hīph'il Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb, and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 3.

5. Compare the forms of the Nīph'al Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 4.

Note.—This includes (1) the statement of the forms, and (2) an explanation of the vowel-changes which are seen in each form.

4. EXERCISES.

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *He made man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day.*
2. *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it.*

3. *The woman will eat the fruit, and of it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her.*
4. *In the day of your ruling the earth.*
5. *This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man.*
6. *Let us make for ourselves large girdles.*
7. *I gave her fruit, and we ate.*
8. *She gave him fruit, and he ate.*
9. *Cursed is the earth, because thou didst eat from this tree.*
10. *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her.*
11. *I shall call the name of my wife Eve.*
12. *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded not to eat.*
13. *The man will serve the ground whence he was taken.*
14. *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat.*
15. *The woman conceived and bare a son.*
16. *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?*
17. *The blood of thy brother hath cried out to God.*
18. *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*
19. *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah.*
20. *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?*

LESSON XL.—GENESIS V. 1–16.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) סֵפֶר, (2) חֵיָהּ, (3) שְׁלִישִׁים, (4) מֵאָה, (5) אַחֲרַיִם, (6) שְׁמֹנֶה, (7) בֵּית, (8) תִּשְׁעִים, (9) חֲמִישִׁים, (10) שִׁבְעִים, (11) עֶשְׂרִים, (12) שְׁתֵּים עָשָׂר, (13) אַרְבָּעִים, (14) עֶשֶׂר, (15) שְׁשִׁים.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. זֶה סֵפֶר *This (is the) book-of; this book would be תּוֹלְדוֹת. (= tāw-l'dhōth), § 115. 3; used only in pl., from יָלַד.—"א" בְּיוֹם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים, in the day of the creating of God;*

¹ Twelve, not given in the Vocabulary in this form.

² "א" is the abbreviation of אֱלֹהִים.

"א being definite, ברא is definite, and consequently יום is definite, Principle 4.—ברא, Qāl Inf. const. of ברא.

V. 2. בראם, on א, § 74. 1. b. (1); on א under ר, § 74. 1. b. (2); on א under א, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.—ויברך, §§ 80. 1. a; 21. 3; 36. 1. a.—הבראם, the first א, Méthègh, the second Sillûq; on D. f., § 75. 2; the א, same as in בראם.

V. 3. ויחי, for ויחיה from חיה live, as ויהי for ויהיה from היה be.—שלושים ומאת שנה lit., *thirty and a hundred of year*; note that (1) the word for *thirty* is the plural of *three* (שלוש), (2) the word for *hundred* is const., (3) the word for *year* is sg.—ויולד, Hiph. of ולד (ילד), § 90. 3. b; on א for א, §§ 21. 3; 36. 1. a; on א for א, § 73. 3. R.

V. 4. ימי, § 132. 12.—אחרי, noun in plur. const. used as a preposition, § 135. 3. a.—הולידו, Hiph. Inf. const. (for hăw-lîdh) with suffix ו.—בנים ובנות, see the various forms of these words, § 132. 9, 10.

Vs. 5, 6. חי, Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the ח"י root, § 86. 1.—וימת (wăy-yā-môth), pausal for וימת, § 94. 2. R. 4.—חמש שנים, the numeral sg. in form, the subst. plural.

Vs. 8—10. שתים עשרה lit., *two ten = twelve*; שתים, a contraction of שתים (cf. שתי, ch. IV. 19), and עשרה, a form of עשר ten.—תשעים, pl. of תשעה or תשע nine.—חמש עשרה lit., *five ten = fifteen*, cf. above.

Vs. 13, 16. ארבעים, plur. of ארבעה or ארבע four.—ששים, plur. of שישה or שש six.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—אחרי הולידו—*After his begetting* = after he had begotten.

Principle 19.—Where the Hebrew uses a preposition and an Infinitive, the English prefers a conjunction and a finite verb.

V. 6.—חמש שנים; V. 7.—שבע שנים; V. 14.—עשר שנים—*Five years; seven years; ten years.*

Principle 20.—With the numerals 3—10 the noun is put in the plural.

Principle 21.—The numerals 3—10 assume the secondary or *masculine* form, when the noun is feminine. [שָׁנִים is feminine, though it has a masculine ending.]

V. 5.—שָׁנִים שְׁלֹשִׁים; V. 9.—שָׁנִים תְּשַׁעִּים; V. 11.—שָׁנִים שִׁבְעִים.
שָׁנִים.—*Thirty years; ninety years; seventy years.*

Principle 22.—The tens, formed by changing הַ of the units to ים (except עֶשְׂרִים *twenty*, from עֶשֶׂר *ten*), have the accompanying noun in the *singular*.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 133. General view, The numerals 1—10, 11, 12, 20—90, 100, 1,000.
2. § 133. 1—8, The formation and use of the Cardinals.
3. § 133. 9—12, The formation and use of the Ordinals.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 121—130 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Seven years*; (2) *Nine years*; (3) *Forty years*; (4) *Sixty years*; (5) *Three sons*; (6) *Three daughters*; (7) *Thirty sons and thirty daughters*; (8) *Forty days and forty nights*; (9) *Four heads*; (10) *Fifty days*; (11) *The seven stars*; (12) *Seven of¹ the stars*; (13) *Four seasons*; (14) *Twenty-seven days*; (15) *One hundred and fifty-nine years*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) a good book*; (2) *This good book was given to me*; (3) *In his own likeness God created man*; (4) *In the day that God made earth and heaven* (Heb. order, *In day of making of God*); (5) *In the day that God created man* (Heb. order, *In day of creating of God man*); (6) *After he had begotten a son* (Heb., *after his begetting a son*); (7) *And the man lived*

¹ The word *of* after a cardinal must be expressed by מִן.

three hundred and forty-eight years; (8) And he begat four sons and three daughters, and he died; (9) And all the days of the man which he lived upon the face of the earth after he had begotten sons, were nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

3. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 1 and 2 of chapter V.

4. To be written :—A verbal form of the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

5. To be written :—The numerals 1—10 in English letters.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Position and agreement of the demonstrative. (2) Nouns formed by prefixing **ת**. (3) The vowel-changes in **קָטָלָם**. (4) Apocopation of **ל'ה** Imperfects. (5) Position and agreement of numerals. (6) **פ'י** Hīph'īls. (7) Prep. with plur. form. (8) **ע'ע** Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (9) **ע'י** Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. with Wāw consee. in pause. (10) Formation of numerals 20—90. (11) The various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (12) The form of the numerals 3—10 with fem. nouns, with masc. nouns.

LESSON XLI.—GENESIS V. 17–32.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **נָחָם**, (2) **מַעֲשֵׂה**, (3) **יָרַד**.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17–21. **וַיְהִי**, on Méthēgh, § 18. 5; on —, § 78. 2. *b. R.* 2, on omission of third radical, § 100. 2; on syn. in Qāl, § 102. 4.—**חַמֵּשׁ**, used with a fem. noun; form with masc. noun, **חַמִּישָׁה**; ordinal, **חַמִּישִׁי**.—**שְׁתַּיִם**, fem. of **שְׁנַיִם**; cf. **שְׁתֵּי**, ch. IV. 19.—**שְׁנַת וּמֵאָה** lit., *and-(a)-hundred-of year*.—**מִתּוֹשֵׁלַח** (v. 21), pausal for **מִתּוֹשֵׁלַח**.

Vs. 22—24. וַיְהִי כֵן, form and synopsis? force of Hithpā'el expressed here by the word *live*.—וַיְהִי כֵן-לְיָמֵי, D. l. in כֵן after disj. accent; verb in sg. agreeing with כֵן, while in v. 17 it was pl., agreeing with יָמֵי.—וַיֵּאֲנֶנּוּ (w'ê-nén-nû), on יָ, § 127. 2. R. 1; on נָ (én), §§ 134. 2. c; 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1; on the D. f. in נָ, § 74. 2. c. N. 2; four elements, וַיֵּאֲנֶנּוּ, נָ, אֲנִי, הוּא; on הָ, § 24. 5.

V. 29. וְהָ, these accents need not be considered here.—נִחְמְנוּ, Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the פ"נ and 'ע gut. root נחם *comfort*, with the suffix נָ us; on D. f. of Pī'el in הָ, § 80. 1. b; on נָ, § 74. 2. c. (2).—מִמַּעַשְׁנֵנוּ, made up of מִן, מַעֲשֶׂה (§ 113. 1), and נָ. —וּמַעַצְבוֹן, made up of וּ (§ 49. 2), מַ (§ 48. 2), and the const. state of עֲצָבוֹן, the ו becoming Š'wâ, § 125. 3. a.—יְדִינוּ, sg. יָד, *du*. יָדִים; before suffixes the old construct ending *ay* is used; this before נָ is contr. to ê, § 124. 3. b.—אָרְרָה ('ê-râh), Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of the פ' gut., 'ע gut. and ע"ע verb אָרַר *curse*; for אָרַר, but ר refuses D. f. (§ 80. 1. a), hence אָרַר; הָ is contracted to הָ, § 74. 1. c. N. 2.—"אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְיָ lit., *which cursed-her Jehovah = which Jehovah cursed*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 27.—וַיְהִי כֵן-לְיָמֵי מֶתוּשָׁלַח—*And WERE all the days of Methusaleh.*

V. 31.—וַיְהִי כֵן-לְיָמֵי לָמֶךְ—*And WAS all the days of Lamech.*

Principle 23.—The verb in such cases as these may be placed either in the singular or in the plural.

V. 29.—אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְהוָה—*Which Jehovah cursed.*

Principle 24.—When the relative is governed by a verb, it stands at the beginning of the clause and the appropriate pronominal suffix is attached to the verbal form.¹

¹ In the majority of cases, however, the pronominal suffix is not employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 105. 1—5, What is included in inflection of nouns.
2. § 106. 1, 2, Strong and weak Segholates.
3. § 107. 1, 2, Nouns with two, originally short, vowels.
4. § 108. 1, 2, Nouns with one short and one long vowel.
5. § 109. 1—3, Nouns with one long and one short vowel.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 131—140 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) From גִּדְּל, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (2) from חֲרַשׁ, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the second class, (ă—ă); (3) from חֲרַב, an *a*-class Segholate, a *u*-class Segholate (masc. and fem.), a noun of the fourth class (â—î), a noun of the second class (ă—î); (4) from עֶבֶר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (ă—â); (5) from אִמָּן, a *u*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (î—û), a noun of the third class (ă—â), two nouns of the second class (ă—ă, â—î); (6) from מִתֵּק, an *i*-class and a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (7) from קֶרֶב, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Will Noah comfort Lamech from the work of his hands?* (2) *God cursed (Pî'ēl) the ground which he had created;* (3) *I will walk (Hithpā'ēl) with God, who created (Heb., the one creating) the heavens and the earth;* (4) *The sorrow of Cain was exceedingly great;* (5) *The man whom God cursed will die.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 28 and 29 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hīph'īl Perf. 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Qāl Impf's of הִיָּה, חִיָּה. (2) The word שְׁתַּיִם. (3) Various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (4) Particles with verbal suffixes. (5) Synopsis of נָחַם in Pī'ēl. (6) Synopsis of אָרַר in Pī'ēl. (7) Māppîq. (8) A-class, Ī-class, U-class Segholates. (9) Guttural, עֵ"ו, עֵ"ע, עֵ"ן and לֵ"ה Segholates. (10) Feminine Segholates. (11) Meaning of Segholates. (12) Nouns with two short vowels. (13) Nouns with one short and one long vowel. (14) Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

LESSON XLII.—GENESIS VI. 1-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רָבַב, (2) בָּחַר, (3) דָּוָן, (4) יִשְׁגֹּם (in the text, יִשְׁגֹּם), (5) נִפְלִים, (6) גִּבּוֹר, (7) יָצַר, (8) מַחֲשָׁבָה, (9) לֵב, (10) רָק, (11) נָחַם (in Nīph.), (12) עָצַב, (13) מַחָה, (14) חָן.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. הַחֵל, for הַחֲלֵל, but the ל's contract and ׀ goes to ח, § 86. 1. *b*; on ׀ under ה, § 86. 2. *b*; synopsis in Hīph.?—לָרֵב, prep. ל with pretonic ā; רָב, for רָבַב, § 86. 1; synopsis in Qāl?

V. 2. וַיֵּרֶא, Qāl Impf. 3m. pl. of רָאָה; on loss of third radical (י), § 100. 2.—בָּנִי and בָּנוֹת, constructs of בָּנִים, בָּנוֹת.—טָבָה, cf. טוֹב, טוֹבָה, טוֹבִים, טוֹבוֹת; ô written defectively.—הִנֵּה, D. f. firmative, §§ 15. 6; 50. 3. *e*.—וַיִּקְחוּ (wāy-yî-q'hû), from לָקַח ¹⁰⁰take; on assim. of ל, § 84. 2. R. 2; on omission of D. f., and Rāphé,

§§ 14. 2; 16. 2; synopsis in Qāl?—נָשִׁים, § 132. 7.—בָּחַרוּ, pausal for בָּחַר.

V. 3. יָדוֹן, unusual for יָדוֹן¹ Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of יָדַן *judge, rule* (or, perhaps, *remain*), § 94. 1. a. (1).—בִּשְׁגָם, rather to be read בִּשְׁגָם = *in* (their) *wandering*; the traditional rendering *in that also* is based on the analysis בִּ in, •שִׁ = אֲשֶׁר *that* (§ 53. 2), גַּם *also*.—יָמִיו, cf. אָפְיוּ, פָּנָיו, § 124. 3. d.

V. 4. אַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר lit., *after so, when = afterwards, when*.—יָבֹאוּ, cf. the paradigm-form יִקְוִלוּ; the ô is for â, the form corresponding to yāq-tāl, not yāq-tūl; יָבֹא = יָבֵא = יָבֵא, § 94. 2. R. 3; the Impf. designates *habitual action* in past time.—הַגְּבֵרִים, § 116. 5. c.—עוֹלָם, § 109. 1.—אֲנָשִׁי, const. of אֲנָשִׁים, which is plur. of אִישׁ, § 132. 5.

V. 5. רַבָּה, an adj. fem. sg.² from רָבַב = רָבַב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.—רָעָה, const. of יָצַר.—מַחֲשַׁבֶּת, const. pl. of מַחֲשָׁבָה.—לָבוֹ, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate; לָב = לָבַב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.

Vs. 6-8. וַיִּנָּחֵם, §§ 21. 3; 68. 1. a.—וַיִּתְעַצֵּב, cf. וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ in ch. V. 22.—אֲמַחֶה, on הָ, § 100. 1. b.—בִּרְאִיתִי, on repeated accent, § 23. 6; on ף under א, § 98. 3. a.—נִנְחַמְתִּי, for נִנְחַמְתִּי, the second נ being assimilated and the D. f. implied in ח; Niph. Perf. 1 c. sg. of נָחַם; Niph. = *repent*, Pī'el (ch. V. 29) = *comfort*.—עֲשִׂיתָם, on ם instead of ף, § 74. 1. b. (1); the î with ת, written defectively.—בְּעֵינַי, on first י, § 125. 5. a; on second י, § 123. 5.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—בִּימֵי הָהֵם.—*In the days the those = In those days.*

Principle 25.—The personal pronoun is used as the remote demonstrative (*that, those*), and as such stands after its noun, agreeing with it in gender, number and definiteness.

¹ Perhaps יָדוֹן would better be classed with יָבֹא, and the *o* regarded as an obscuration of *a*, in a stative form, § 94. 2. R. 3.

² The Qal Perf. 3 f. sg. of רָבַב would be רָבְּהָ.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 110, Nouns with second radical reduplicated.
2. §§ 113, 114, Nouns with מ prefixed; their signification.
3. § 115, Nouns with ת prefixed.
4. § 116, Nouns formed by means of affixes.
5. § 119, Nouns formed from other nouns.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 141—153 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root, with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) from לָמַד, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă), and one with ת (ă—î); (2) from אָכַל, a fem. *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (3) from חָשַׁךְ, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (4) from גָּבַר, an *a*-class Segholate, a noun with second radical doubled (î—â); (5) from זָמַר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (î—â); (6) from סָפַר, an *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (î—ă).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—*The daughters of men were exceedingly fair* (טוֹב); (2) *Mankind multiplied*; (3) *We chose wives from all the daughters of men*; (4) *I have found favor in his eyes*; (5) *From eternity unto eternity I am God*; (6) *I grieved in my heart*; (7) *I will not repent that I have made them*; (8) *Those heroes are the men of renown* (name).

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1, 2 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hiph'il Impf. 2 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) ע"ע Hiph'ls. (2) The loss of ' in verbs ל'. (3) The various forms of the words for *son, daughter*. (4) The personal pronouns. (5) The demonstrative pronouns. (6) The words ירון and בשגם. (7) The words meaning *his faces, his nostrils, his days, his eyes*. (8) The Impf. of habitual action in past time. (9) ע"ע *i*-class Segholates. (10) The remote demonstratives. (11) Nouns with second radical reduplicated. (12) Nouns with מ prefixed. (13) Nouns with ת prefixed. (14) Nouns with affixes. (15) Nouns formed from other nouns.

LESSON XLIII.—GENESIS VI. 9–15.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צדיק, (2) תמים, (3) דור, (4) שחת, (5) חמם, (6) תבה, (7) גפר, (8) קן, (9) כפר, (10) חוץ, (11) כפר, (12) אמה, (13) קומה, (14) רחב, (15) קומה.

2. NOTES.

V. 9. אלה, § 52. 1. *d.*—תולדת, § 115. 3.—בררתיו = (1) ב, (2) דור, (3) ות, (4) י (cf. אפיו); on the pl. ending י after the pl. ending ôth, § 124. 4 and N.—צדיק, § 110. 6.—תמים, § 108. 1. *b.* —“את-הא, here the prep. *with*, not the sign of the def. object.

Vs. 10, 11. ויולד, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 73. 3. *a.* (2), (3).—ותשחת, Synopsis?—ותמלא, Synopsis?

Vs. 12, 13. נשחתה, pausal for נשחתה, Niph. Perf. 3 f. of שחת; Synopsis?—השחית, Synopsis?—דרבן, from ררך; cf. זרע and זרעו, צלם and צלמו.—בא (bâ'), either Perf. or Part. in form, § 94. 1. *c.* (1).—לפני, § 124. 3. *a.* (1).—מלאה, Synopsis?—והנני, the adverbial particle הן or הנה with a verbal suffix, § 134. 2. *a.*—משחיתם, Hiph. part. of שחת, with suf. ם.

Vs. 14, 15. עֵשָׂה (^asê), § 100. 1. *f.*—תָּבַת, const. of תָּבָה, the — being unchangeable. — עֲצִי, const. of עֲצִים, cf. פָּנִי from פָּנִים—קָנִים, plur. of קָן, an ע' i-class Segholate, § 125. 5. *b*; cf. לָב.—וּכְפָרַת, with acc. on ultima, § 73. 3. *b*; cf. change from ult. to penult in וַיֵּאמֶר—מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ, *from house and from outside* = *within and without*.—תַּעֲשֶׂה, cf. נַעֲשֶׂה (ch. I. 26).—רָחֲבָה (rôh-bâh), on ט (ô) under ר, § 127. 1. R. 2; on הָ, § 124. 1. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 10.—שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִים—*Three sons*.

Principle 26.—When the substantive is *masculine*, the feminine form of the numeral is employed; and when the numeral is a *unit*, the plural form of the substantive is employed.

V. 15.—וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ—*And this is (the manner in which (= this is how) thou shalt make it.*

Principle 27.—The antecedent of the relative must in many cases be supplied from the context.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. § 120, | Various ways of forming noun-stems. |
| 2. § 121. 1. <i>a, b</i> , | Relics of the nominative case-ending <i>u</i> . |
| 3. § 121. 2. <i>a—d</i> , | Relics of the genitive case-ending <i>i</i> . |
| ✓ 4. § 121. 3. <i>a, v</i> | The accus. ending <i>a</i> , in the form of Hē directive. |
| 5. § 121. 3. <i>b</i> , | The accus. ending <i>a</i> as a so-called connecting vowel. |
| 6. § 121. 3 <i>c, d</i> , | Other traces of the accusative case-ending. |
| 7. Word-Lists, | The verbs numbered 154—166 in List IV. |

5. EXERCISES.

1. Point out the relics of case-endings in the following words:—

לְמִינֵנוּ, לְמִינָהּ, לְבִלְתִּי, פִּיָּה, אֲבִיךָ, חֵיתו־אֶרֶץ, מַלְכֵי-צָרָק, צִלְמֵנוּ, זֶרַעַךְ, לְמִינָהּ, קִלְךָ.

√ 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Noah had* (Heb., *were to Noah*) *three sons*; (2) *The sons of Noah were not righteous*; (3) *The earth was corrupt, and it was full of violence*; (4) *The way of all flesh was corrupt*; (5) *God will destroy the earth and all who dwell upon it*; (6) *Thou shalt make a house; its length shall be twenty cubits, its breadth, twelve cubits, its height, twenty-four cubits.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 14 and 15 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Nīph'al Perfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The demonstrative pronoun. (2) Nouns formed by reduplication of second radical. (3) אֶת־, a preposition. (4) The ô of פִּי' Hīph'ls. (5) The characteristics of the Nīph'al Impf. (6) Primary form of *u*-class Segholates. (7) Adverbs with verbal suffixes. (8) The ê of לִי' Imv's. (9) עֵ"ע *i*-class Segholates. (10) Change of accent after Wāw Consec. of Perfect. (11) The form of *u*-class Segholates before pron. suffixes. (12) Relics of the nominative case-ending. (13) Relics of the genitive case-ending. (14) The Hē Directive. (15) Other relics of the accusative case-ending.

LESSON XLIV.—GENESIS VI. 16–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צָהָר, (2) מִלְמַעְלָה, (3) צָר, (4) תַּחְתִּי, (5) שָׁנִים, (6) שְׁלִישִׁים, (7) מְבוּל, (8) גִּזָּע, (9) קוֹם, (10) בְּרִית, (11) אֶסֶף.

2. NOTES.

V. 16. צָהָר, § 106. 1. *c*.—תַּעֲשֶׂה (tă-'sé), on = under ת, § 78. 2. *a*; on the = under ע, § 78. 3. *b*; on ה, § 100. 1. *b*.—תִּכְלֶנָּה, made up of (1) תִּכְלָה, of which ה is dropped, (2) נָה,

which is for נָה , ה being assimilated backwards, §§ 75. 3; 74. 2. c. (3) and Notes 1, 2; cf. וּכַל (ch. II. 2).— מִלְמַעְלָה (mī-l'mā'-lā), made up of מִן , לְ , מַעַל and ה־ directive; note (1) the Rāphé, (2) Zāqēph qātōn, (3) simple Š'wā under ע ; on ה־ , § 121. 3. a.— בְּצִדָּה (b'cīd-dāh), from צַד with suf. ה־ , the original — being attenuated in sharpened syl.— תְּשִׁים , Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the ע' verb שָׂם put.— תַּעֲשֶׂה , same as the word above, with pron. suf. ה־ .

V. 17. וְאֲנִי (wā-'anī), §§ 49. 3; 50. 3. d; here emphatic, being cut off by R'bhī(ā).— הַנְּנִי , a particle with verbal suffix, § 134. 2. a.— מְבִיא , for מְבִיא ; but י became י , and $\text{yi} = \text{î}$, then ĩ in an open syl. became — , § 94. 1. b and 2. b.— לְשַׁחַת , Pī'el Inf. const. of the ע' gut. verb שָׁחַת , the D. f. being implied in ח , § 80. 1. b.— יְנוּעַ , pausal for יְנוּעַ , Qāl Impf. of נוּעַ , § 82. 1. a.

V. 18. וְהַקְמַתִּי , on י , §§ 49. 3; 73. 2. b; on ה־ , § 94. 4. b. R.; — is î , written defectively; ô is separating vowel, § 94. 4. a; $\text{הַקֹּם} = \text{הַקִּים} = \text{הַקִּים} = \text{הַקִּים}$, which before תִּי becomes הַקְמַתִּי .— אַתָּה , pausal for אַתָּה , the prep. אֵת with; cf. אַתָּה , in which $\text{אֵת} = \text{אֵת}$, the sign of the def. object.— וּבִאֵת , Qāl Perf. 2 m. sg. of בִּיא , with Wāw consecutive.

Vs. 19, 20. הַחִי , instead of הַחִי with D. f. implied.— תְּבִיא , Hīph. Impf. 2 m. sg.; $\text{תְּבִיא} = \text{תְּבִיא} = \text{תְּבִיא} = \text{תְּבִיא}$, § 94. 1. b and 2. a.— לְהַחֲיוֹת , Hīph. Inf. const. of הָיָה ; on וְתִי , § 100. 1. c.— יְבִאוּ , a seemingly irreg. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of בִּיא .

Vs. 21, 22. קַח , Qāl Imv. of לָקַח , § 84. 2. R. 2.— מֵאֵכָל , §§ 113. 1; 114. 2.— יֵאבֹל , § 78. 1.— וְאִסְכַּת , on the shifting of tone, § 73. 3. b; on Méthēgh, § 18. 1.— צֹוֶה , Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of צָוָה command; on — , § 59. 1. a; on ה־ , § 100. 1. a.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 17.— $\text{וְאֲנִי הַנְּנִי מְבִיא}$ —And I, behold I am about to bring.

Principle 28.—The Participle is often used to designate an action which is to take place in the immediate future.

V. 17.—**אֶת-הַמַּבּוּל מַיִם**—*The flood, (that is) water; not the flood of water.*

Principle 29.—A noun in the construct state cannot receive the article; hence, in cases like this, the second noun must be in apposition with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 122. 1, 4, The masculine singular and plural.
2. § 122. 2. *a—c*, The three-fold treatment of the original fem. affix **ת**.
3. § 122. 3, 5, The fem. plural and the dual.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 167—180 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—(1) Masc. and fem. sg., masc. and fem. pl. of **טוֹב** *good*, of **גָּדֹל** *great*; (2) Fem. pl. of **אוֹת** *sign*, **מָאוֹר** *luminary*; (3) Dual of **עֵין** *eye*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Behold, I am about to rain upon the earth*; (2) *I will destroy all flesh in which is the spirit of lives*; (3) *Thou didst establish (= cause to stand) a covenant with me*; (4) *Will he keep the covenant which he established with them?* (5) *Male and female they shall enter the ark, and for them thou shalt take food which may be eaten*; (6) *Noah collected food in order to preserve alive the fowl and the beast(s) and the cattle, and all that was in the ark.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 18 and 19 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—The Niph'al Perf. 3 m. sg., and Impf. 3 m. sg. of a verb of each of the weak classes.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The **ה** of **ה'ל** Impfs. (2) The suffix **נָה**. (3) Hē directive. (4) Rāphé. (5) Zāqēph qāṭōn. (6) The Qāl Impf. of verbs **ע**. (7) **י** before a guttural with Š'wâ. (8) The vowel-changes in **מְבִיא**. (9) **ע** gut. Pī'els. (10) The vowel-points in **וְהִקְמַתִּי**. (11) Dif.

between **את** *with*, and **את** sign of def. object. (12) **פ'** gut. Nīph-'āls. (13) The retention of the original **ת**. (14) A later usage of **ת**. (15) The origin of **הַ**. (16) Affixes for plur. fem. and masc., and for the dual.

LESSON XLV.—GENESIS VII. 1–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **טָהוֹר**, (2) **עוֹד**, (3) **אַרְבָּעִים**, (4) **מַחָה**, (5) **יָקוּם**.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. **וַיֹּאמֶר**, § 88. 1. — **בָּא**, on synopsis in Qāl, § 102. 3. — **בֵּיתְךָ**, on **י**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **י**, § 124. 1. *a*. (2). — **רֵאִיתִי**, the *i* being attenuated from *ê*, § 100. 3. *b*. — **לְפָנַי** *to my faces*, on **י**, § 124. 3. *a*. (1). — **דֶּוֹר**, on *ô*, § 30. 6. *c*.

Vs. 2, 3. **טָהוֹרָה**, § 122. 2. *c*. — **הוּא**, § 50. 3. *a*. — **לְחַיֹּת**, Pī'el Inf. const. of **חָיָה**; cf. **הַחַיִּים** in ch. VI. 20.

Vs. 4, 5. **מִמָּטֵר**, synopsis in Hīph'il; cf. Principle 28. — **אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם**, the numeral being plur. in form, the subst. is sg. — **וּמַחֲתִי**, on **י** (cf. **רֵאִיתִי** above), § 100. 3. *b*; from **מַחָה**. — **הַיָּקוּם** (*hă-y'qûm*), on omission of D. f. from **י**, § 14. 2; on formation, § 112. 3. — **עָשִׂיתִי**, on *i*, § 100. 3. *b*; cf. **מַחֲתִי**, and **רֵאִיתִי**. — **צֹהוּ**, for **צֹהָ** and **הוּ**; = **צֹהָ אֹתוֹ** (VI. 22).

Vs. 7, 8. **וַיָּבֵא**, see synopsis, § 102. 3; the *ô* is obscured from *â*, **יָבֵא** being for **יָבֹא**; the *ı* being elided, *ă* becomes *â*, and this *ô*, § 94. 2. R. 3. — **וּבְנָיו**, on **י**, § 124. 3. *d*. — **אִתּוֹ** *with him*; cf. **אִתּוֹ** = *(-him)*. — **אֵינָנָה**, for **אֵינָנָהּ**; on **י**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **נָ**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 1; on the contraction, **נָה**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 2; on particle with suff., § 134. 2. *c*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2. — **שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה** — *Seven, seven* = by sevens.

V. 9. — **שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם** — *Two, two* = by twos, in pairs.

Principle 30.—Words are often repeated in order to express the *distributive* relation.

V. 5.—וְנֹחַ בֶּן־יֶשֶׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—*And Noah (was) the son of six hundred years* = And Noah was six hundred years old.

Principle 31.—In Hebrew “time is viewed as the parent of that which is produced within it, and a person or thing as the offspring of the time during which he or it has existed.”

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 123. 1, 2, The Absolute and Construct states.
2. § 123. 3, Substitution of ה־ for ה־ in the construct.
3. § 123. 4, Restoration of original ת־ in the construct.
4. § 123. 5, Substitution of ' for י' and י'.
5. § 123. 5. N. Explanation of the Construct form.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 181—194 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written :—The corresponding construct forms of רֶעָה, פָּנִים, שִׁבְעָה, תִּבְּהָ, עֵינַיִם, דָּגָה, חִיָּה, מְקוֹה.

2. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *The shepherd of the flock was a good man*; (2) *What did God call the collection of waters?* (3) *The eyes of the man were opened and he saw*; (4) *Noah's ark was made of gopher wood*; (5) *Noah took into the ark of the clean cattle and of the cattle which were not clean*; (6) *The man was forty years old*; (7) *God rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights*.

3. To be written in English letters:—Verses 1, 2 of chapter VII.

4. To be written :—Synopsis of the verbs in § 83b, numbered 3, 5, 8, 14, in the various stems in which these verbs are there said to occur.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô of verbs פֿ"א. (2) Synopsis in Qāl of בּוֹא. (3) ע"י Segholates before suffixes. (4) The î of לִ' Perf's before consonant

terminations. (5) Omission of D. f. (6) The vowels in אֵינָהּ. (7) Explanation of the Construct form. (8) The substitution of הֶ for הָ, of יִ for יָ and יֶ. (9) The restoration of תֶ in the construct.

LESSON XLVI.—GENESIS VII. 9–16.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שֵׁשׁ, (2) חֹדֶשׁ, (3) שִׁבְעָה-עָשָׂר, (4) בָּקַע, (5) מַעֲיֵן, (6) אֲרֵבָה, (7) פָּתַח, (8) גִּשְׁם, (9) צָפוֹר, (10) בָּעַד.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 9, 10. בָּאוּ, synopsis, § 102. 3.—בְּאִשֶּׁר, according to the manner which, the prep. governing the antecedent of the relative. —לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים lit., to the heptad of days, the numeral being in const. relation with the subst.—מִי, const. of יָמִים.

Vs. 11, 12. בְּשֵׁנָת, on י, § 47. 2; abs., שְׁנָה, const., שָׁנָה, the ט־ being volatilized, and תֶ restored, § 122. 2.—שֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת, on Méthegh, § 18. 4; cardinal for ordinal, § 133. R. 11.—חֵי, const. of חַיִּים, § 123. 5.—נִבְקְעוּ, Niph. Perf. 3 pl. of בָּקַע —מַעֲיֵנוֹת, const. of מַעֲיֵנוֹת, a denominative from עֵין, § 119. 2.—רֵבָה, fem. of adj. רַב; on the D. f., § 125. 5. b.—נִפְתָּחוּ נִפְתָּחוּ pausal for נִפְתָּחוּ, § 38. 1.—גִּשְׁם (gé-šēm) an *a*-class Segholate.

Vs. 13, 14. בְּעֵצֶם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה in the bone of this day = on this very day.—אֵתָם, the original יֵ being found in a sharpened syl.—הָמָּה, § 50. 1; on D. f. firmative, § 15. 6.—הַחִיָּה, §§ 18. 1; 45. 2.—לְמִינָהּ, §§ 16. 1; 124. 1. *a*. (1) and R. 1.—לְמִינָהּ, § 124. 1. *b*. (1). —צָפוֹר, on formation, § 110. 5. *c*.

Vs. 15, 16. שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם, repetition giving a distributive sense. —הַבָּשָׂר, cf. מִבָּשָׂרִי (II. 23).—הַבָּאִים, Qāl Part. act. pl. of בָּא; Part. with article = a relative clause: those that went in.—וַיִּסְגְּרוּ, with יֵ atten. from ā, and ō heightened from ū, § 66. 1. *a*, and 2.—בָּעֵדוּ (bā-'adhô), prep. בָּעַד around, behind, with suff. הֵ him.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—כִּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים—*According to (that) which God commanded.*

Principle 32.—When אֲשֶׁר follows a preposition, the preposition governs, not the relative, but its antecedent.

V. 11.—בְּשָׁנָה שֵׁש־מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—*In (the) year of six hundred years = in the six hundredth year.*

Principle 33.—There are no *ordinals* above *ten*; hence the *cardinals* must serve as *ordinals*, whenever the context demands.

V. 13.—בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-יֶחֱזֶק וְיָפֶת—*Went in Noah and Shem and Ham and Japhet.*

Principle 34.—The predicate of several subjects united by *and* may stand either in sing. or plur., but it is generally in sing. when it *precedes*.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 124. Tabular View, The noun סוּם with pron. suffixes.
2. § 124. 1. *a*, *b*, and *R*'s, Masc. nouns in the sing. with suffixes. ✓
3. § 124. 2, Fem. nouns in the sing. with suffixes. ✓
4. § 124. 3. *a*—*d*, Masc. nouns in the plur. with suffixes. ✓
5. § 124. 4, Fem. nouns in the plur. with suffixes. ✓
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 195—208 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *His day, her day, your (m.) day, thy (f.) day, our day, their (m.) day, thy (m.) day*; (2) *Thy lives, her lives, his lives, thy (f.) lives, our lives, my lives, your lives*; (3) *My saying, her saying, your (m.) saying, our saying*; (4) *My signs, your signs, our signs, their signs, thy signs*; (5) *My father, thy brother, our father, your father, thy mouth, her mouth.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Our Father who (art) in heaven*; (2) *Take with thee into the ark thy father and thy sons and thy daughters*; (3) *The fowl according to his kind and the beast ac-*

ording to her kind shall enter the ark two by two; (4) Everything in which is the spirit of life shall expire; (5) I was born in the eighteen hundredth year of our Lord, in the seventh month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month; (6) The waters of the flood were upon the earth many days.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 13 and 14 of chapter VII.

4. To be written:—An exact statement of the origin and force of the following suffixes (including the ending of the stem): (1) יִּ, (2) יָהּ, (3) יָהּ, (4) יָהּ, (5) יָהּ, (6) יָהּ, (7) יָהּ, (8) יָהּ, (9) יָהּ, (10) יָהּ.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) A preposition with the Relative pronoun. (2) Use of cardinals for ordinals. (3) Denominatives formed by prefixing מ. (4) י"ע stems with affixes. (5) The prep. אֶת with suffixes. (6) The pronominal suffixes. (7) Qāl Part's act. of verbs י"ע. (8) The original vowels in יָסֹג. (9) Agreement of predicate. (10) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ā. (11) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ē (from ī). (12) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ־. (13) The various forms assumed by the old construct ending ay before suffixes. (14) Plural feminines with pronominal suffixes.

LESSON XLVII.—GENESIS VII. 17–24.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) יָסֹג, (2) יָסֹג, (3) יָסֹג, (4) יָסֹג, (5) יָסֹג, (6) יָסֹג, (7) יָסֹג.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17, 18. יָסֹג, on rejection of the third radical י or י, § 100. 2.—יָסֹג (wāy-yī-s'û), from יָסֹג; י assimilated, but D. f. lost, § 14. 2; the Š'wâ remains vocal, the preceding syl. being half-

open.—וְתָרַם (wät-tā-röm), the second ׀, being in an unaccented closed syl., must be ö; usual form of ׀ ע״ו Qāl Impf., is with ׀, e. g., תָּרוּם; but with Wāw consec., ō is employed, which becomes ö when the tone is removed, § 94. 2. R. 4.—יִגְבְּרוּ, (1) י, (2) גבר, the root, (3) ׀.

Vs. 19, 20. וַיִּכְסּוּ, (1) ׀ with D. f. lost from י, § 14. 2; (2) י; (3) ׀ = passive; (4) D. f. in ס = intensive; (5) ׀ = plur.; the root being כָּסָה, cf. וַיִּכְלוּ (ch. II. 1).—הַהָרִים, on the ׀ (é), § 45. 4.—גְּבֵהִים, from גָּבַהׁ, § 125. 1. a; but Pāthāḥ-furtive disappears when ה ceases to be final, nor is the Mäppîq any longer necessary.—מִלְמַעְלָה, see ch. VI. 16.

Vs. 21, 22. וַיִּנּוּעׁ, § 82. 1. a.—נִשְׁמַתׁ (nī-š'māth), construct of נִשְׁמָה.—אָפִיו, from אָף = אָנַף, dual, אָפִים; on יׁ׀, § 124. 3. d.—בְּחִרְבָּה (bē-ḥā-rā-bhā), on ׀ (é), § 45. 4; ׀ under ח, on account of rejection of D. f. from ר, the formation being according to § 110. 1.—מָתוּ, on ê under מ, § 94. 2. R. 1.

Vs. 23, 24. וַיִּמָּחׁ, for וַיִּמְחָה (Qāl Impf.); הָ׀ lost, and a helping vowel ׀ inserted, § 100. 5. b. (5); Rāphé over מָ, to show that no D. f. is to be expected.—וַיִּמְחוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 plur., of same root as יִמָּחׁ.—וַיִּשְׁאָרׁ, another Nīph.; tone receding to penult, ׀ is shortened to ׀, § 21. 3.—אֶתּוּ בְּתִבְיָה, D. l. in ב, because of preceding disjunctive accent.—יּוֹם, sg., although pl. *in sense*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 19.—מָאֵד מָאֵד—*Mightily, mightily.*

Principle 34.—Words are often repeated to express *intensity* or *emphasis*.

V. 22.—בְּאֶפְיוֹ . . . כָּל אֲשֶׁר—*All in whose nostrils, etc.*

Principle 35.—The אֲשֶׁר which serves as sign of relation for a following pronominal suffix is generally separated from the word to which the suffix is attached by intervening words.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 1, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *one* place.
2. § 125. 2, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *two* places.
3. § 125. 3, Stem-changes in the singular construct.
4. § 125. 3. R. 4, Qāl act. participles, and nouns with ultimate ē.
5. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 116—133 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

write 1. In the case of בֶּשֶׁר *flesh*, עוֹלָם *eternity*, write out (1) the const. sg., (2) the form with suffix for *my*, (3) with suffix for *your* (m.), (4) the plur. abs., (5) the plur. const., (6) the plur. with the suffix for *my*, (7) with the suffix for *your* (m.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This is my word which I have spoken to you*; (2) *The earth and all which (is) in it is God's*; (3) *All the mountains were covered, and the waters prevailed upon the earth*; (4) *Three men were left with him in the ark*; (5) *The man to (בִּי) whose word I listened was forty years old*; (6) *And he destroyed man and beast, creeper and cattle from upon the ground*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 22, 23 of ch. VII.

4. To be written:—Exhaustive analyses of (1) וְהַיּוֹם, (2) הַהָרִים, (3) מִלְמַעְלָה, (4) וּבְבִהְמָה, (5) מֵאָדָם.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ך or ך' in verbs לָהֶ. (2) Assimilation of ן in verbs פִּי. (3) The vowels in עוֹ Qāl Imperfects. (4) The article with ך. (5) The suffix and ending יִ. (6) Each vowel in וַיִּמַּח and וַיִּמְחוּ. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) When does the tone move *one* place? (9) When does it move *two* places? (10) The vowel-changes in either case. (11) The formation of the singular construct. (12) Nouns with ē in the ultima.

√ LESSON XLVIII.—GENESIS VIII. 1–7.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) זָכַר, (2) עָבַר, (3) שָׁכַן, (4) סָבַר, (5) כָּלָא, (6) חָסַר, (7) יָבֵשׁ, (8) קָצָה, (9) חָלוּן, (10) עָרַב, (11) יָבֵשׁ.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַיִּזְכֹּר, ǝ atten. from *ā*, *ō* height. from *ū*; Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg.; synopsis?—וַיַּעֲבֹר, on *—* instead of *י*, § 68. 5. *b*. (1); synopsis?—וַיִּשְׁכְּנוּ, from שָׁכַן, § 86. 1, and 3; the *—* height. from orig. *—*; the *ō* with first radical instead of with second; the D. f. representing the contracted radical.

Vs. 2, 3. וַיִּסְכְּרוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 m. plur. of סָבַר = סָנַר.—וַיִּכְלֹא, § 75. 2.—וַיִּשְׁבוּ, for וַיִּשְׁבוּ; basis of the form is יָשׁוּב (like *yāq-tūl*), but *w*+*ū*=*û*, and *ā* in an open syllable becomes *ā*, § 94. 1. *a*. (1), and 2. *a*.—הָלוּךְ, Inf. abs.; on *ô* (= *â*), § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—וַיִּשׁוּב, on *—*, § 49. 4; on שׁוּב, Inf. abs., for וַיִּשׁוּב, § 94. 1. *c*. (1).—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, on *—* before ח, § 78. 2. *a*; on *—* under ח, § 78. 3. *c*.—מִקְצָה (mī-q'ê), for מִקְצָה; on omis. of D. f., § 14. 2; on *—* under ק, instead of *—*, § 125. 6. *b*; on ה (ê), § 123. 3.

Vs. 4, 5. וַתֵּנֶח, from נָח (cf. וַיִּנְחֶה ch. II. 15); usual Impf., יֵנֶח, but the form with Wāw consec. has *ō*, § 94. 2. *c*. R. 4; but the gut. changes the usual *ō* to *ā*.—הָרִי, const. pl. of הָר, which is from הָרָר; hence the *—* is unchangeable, and stands in the const., §§ 125. 5. *b*; 31. 4. N. 2.—חֲסֹר, Inf. abs.; on *ô* (= *â*), § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—נִרְאוּ, Nīph. of רָאָה.—רֵאשִׁי, const. plur.; another case of unchangeable *—* in const.; irreg. plur. of רֵאשׁ, § 132. 17.—הָהָרִים (hé-hā-rīm), on the *—* under ה, § 45. 4.

Vs. 6, 7. וַיִּשְׁלַח, § 82. 1. *a*.—וַיִּשְׁלַח, on *—* under ל, § 82. 1. *b*.—וַיֵּצֵא, § 90. 2. *a*. (1).—וַיֵּצֵא, § 70. 1. *b*. (1).—וַיִּבְשֶׁת, a fem. Inf. const., § 90. 2. *b*. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 3.—וַיָּשְׁבוּ... הַלֹּךְ וְשׁוֹב—*And they returned, going and re-
turning.*

V. 7.—וַיֵּצֵא וְשׁוֹב וַיֵּצֵא—*And it went forth, going forth and re-
turning.*

V. 5.—וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הֹלֶכֶת וְחֹסֶר—*And the waters were going on
and diminishing.*

Principle 36.—The Infinitive absolute, coming after a finite verb from the same root, gives to the latter the force of *continued and lasting action*. This idea of *continuance* is also expressed by the use of the verb הֹלֵךְ, in which case the principal idea is added in the form of a second Inf. abs. The thought of the phrases given above is: (1) "They went on going backwards"; (2) "It went repeatedly to and fro"; (3) "And the waters were abating continually."

V. 5.—בַּעֲשֵׂרִי בְּאַחַר לַחֲדָשׁ—*In the tenth (month), on the first
(lit., one) (day) of (lit., to) the month.*

Principle 37.—In dates (1) the words *day* and *month* are often omitted, (2) the cardinals are often used instead of ordinals, and (3) instead of the construct relation, a periphrastic expression by means of ל is employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 4. *a—f*, Stem-changes in the inflection of Segholates.
2. § 125. 5. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ע"י, ע"ו and ע"ע Segholates.
3. § 125. 6. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ל"ה nouns.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 134—151 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of ילד, מות, חק, קצה, write (1) sg. const., (2) sing. form with suffix *your*, (3) plur. abs., (4) plur. const., (5) plur. form with suffix *my*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Remember thou the days in which God blessed thee*; (2) *God caused the waters to return from upon the earth*; (3) *He died in the sixth year, in the seventh month, on the fifth day of the month*; (4) *The words of God are good*; (5) *He will live unto eternities of eternities*; (6) *The kings of the earth shall return unto their land*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 2, 3 of ch. VIII.

4. Write a complete analysis of the following forms:—(1) מְעִינָה, (2) לַחֲרֹשׁ, (3) הַגִּשָּׁם, (4) וּמָצָא, (5) וַיִּשְׁלַח.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowels of the Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of a strong verb. (2) ע"ע Qāl Impf. (3) ע"ו Qāl Impf. (4) Nīph'al Impf. 3 m. sg. (5) Form of Inf. abs. (6) The ô of the Inf. abs. (7) The ê of ל"ה nouns. (8) Unchangeable ף in const. plur. (9) Article with ך. (10) ל' guttural Pī'el Impf. (11) פ"ו Qāl Impf. (12) Various forms assumed by Segholate stems in inflection. (13) ע"ו and ע"י Segholates. (14) ע"ע Segholates. (15) ל"ה nouns ending in ה־.

LESSON XLIX.—GENESIS VIII. 8–14. ✓

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) יוֹנָה, (2) קָלָל, (3) מְנוּחַ, (4) בָּקָה, (5) רָגַל, (6) חִיל, (7) אַחֲרַי, (8) עֵת, (9) נִיתַי, (10) טָרַף, (11) יַחַל, (12) רֵאשׁוֹן, (13) חֲרַב, (14) מִכְסָּה, (15) סוּר.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) וַיִּשְׁלַח,⁸ (2) לִרְאוֹת,⁸ (3) וַיִּקְלֹו,⁸ (4) מִצְאָה,⁹ (5) תִּשָּׁב,⁹ (6) וַיִּשְׁלַח,⁹ (7) וַיִּקְחָהּ,⁹ (8) וַיָּבֵא,⁹ (9) וַיַּחַל,¹⁰ (10) וַיִּסָּף,¹⁰ (11) וַיִּשְׁלַח,¹⁰

(12) תָּבֵא,¹¹ (13) וַיֵּרֶע,¹¹ (14) וַיִּיחַל,¹² (15) שׁוּב,¹² (16) וַיְהִי,¹³ (17) יִבְשֶׁה,¹⁴ (18) וַיִּסַּר,¹³ (19) וַיֵּרָא,¹³ (20) חֲרָבוֹ,¹³

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) אֲדָמָה,⁸ (2) רִגְלָהּ,⁹ (3) יָדוֹ,⁹ (4) יָמִים,¹⁰ (5) עָרֵב,¹¹ (6) זֵית,¹¹ (7) חֲדָשׁ,¹³ (8) מִכְסֶּה.¹³

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, SUFFIXES, ETC.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) אֶת-⁸ (2) מִן,⁸ (3) אֵת⁸ (*with*), (4) ה־⁸ (5) -ה־⁸ (6) עַל,⁸ (7) וְ,⁹ (8) לֹא,⁹ (9) אֶל-⁹ (10) בִּי,⁹ (11) וְ,⁹ (12) תָּהּ,⁹ (13) לִי,¹¹ (14) הִנֵּה,¹¹ (15) יוֹ-¹²

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 126. 1—5, Classification of Noun-stems.
2. § 127. 1. Tab. View and R's, Strong and Guttural Segholates.
3. § 127. 2. Tab. View and R's, וְ, עֵ, לֹא and עֵ, עֵ, עֵ Segholates.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 152 to 168 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 8—14 of Genesis VIII.

2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 9 and 10 of Genesis VIII.

3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than eight words each, based on the verses constituting this lesson.

LESSON L.—GENESIS VIII. 15–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּבַר, (2) מִשְׁפָּחָה, (3) מִזְבֵּחַ, (4) עֹלָה, (5) רוּחַ, (6) רִיחַ, (7) קִיץ, (8) חֹם, (9) קָצִיר, (10) קָדַר, (11) חָרַף, (12) נְעֻרִים, (13) נִחַח, (14) חָרַף.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יִדְבֹּר,¹⁵ (2) לֵאמֹר,¹⁵ (3) יֵצֵא¹⁶ (§ 90. 2. a), (4) הוּצָא¹⁷ (acc. to Q^ori, הִיּצָא; usual form would be הוּצָא, §§ 19. 1, 2, 3; 90. 3. b), (5) וּפָרוּ,¹⁷ (6) וַיֵּצֵא,¹⁸ (7) וַיֵּצְאוּ,¹⁹ (8) וַיִּבְנוּ,²⁰ (9) וַיִּקַּח,²⁰ (10) וַיַּעֲלֵה,²⁰ (in Hiph., not Qāl), (11) וַיַּרְחֵק,²¹ (cf. וַתִּנָּח, v. 4), (12) אָסַף,²¹ (13) וַיִּשְׁבְּתוּ,²² (14) לְהַכּוֹר,²¹ (15) עָשִׂיתִי,²¹ (16) וַיִּשְׁבְּתוּ,²²

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) הַחַיָּה,¹⁷ (2) בִּשְׂרָה,¹⁷ (3) בְּהֵמָה,¹⁷ (4) רֶמֶשׂ,¹⁷ (5) בְּאֶרֶץ,¹⁷ (6) מִשְׁפַּחַת,¹⁹ (7) מִזְבֵּחַ,²⁰ (8) טְהוֹר,²⁰ (9) עֹלֹת,²⁰ (10) לְבֹ,²¹ (11) חָרַף,²² (12) נְעֻרָיו,²¹ (13) זֶרַע,²² (14) קִיץ,²² (15) חָרַף,²²

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, IRREGULAR FORMS.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) מִן,¹⁶ (2) אֶשְׁתָּךְ,¹⁶ (3) בְּנִיךָ,¹⁶ (4) נָשִׁי,¹⁶ (5) אֶתְךָ,¹⁶ (6) וְיָמֵי,²² (7) לֹא,²¹ (8) בְּעֶבֶר,²¹ (9) בְּאֶשֶׁר,²¹ (10) וְיָמֵי,²²

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 128. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Second Class.
2. § 129. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Third Class.
3. § 130. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes,
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 169-185 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 15-22 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 17, 18 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written :—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than ten words each, based on the verses constituting this Lesson.

MANUAL.

A HEBREW MANUAL

FOR BEGINNERS

TEXT, TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION, VOCABULARIES
AND WORD-LISTS

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PREFACE.

THIS MANUAL is intended to accompany the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*. It can be used to advantage, it is thought, by any who desire to begin the study of Hebrew. It contains some matter, not to be had elsewhere, which will be found of real service in the acquisition of the language. A few words of explanation are offered:—

1. The text of chapters I. and II. is printed with only the most important accents; that of chapter III. with the accents of secondary value, while in the remaining chapters, all the accents are given. The beginner is thus saved much needless difficulty and annoyance. The text is that of Baer and Delitzsch, which differs in a few particulars from that which is in common use.

2. The word-for-word translation of the first four chapters of Genesis is not intended to serve as a help in the rendering of the original. The student will compare, in each case, the Hebrew word with the English equivalent. He will note, for example, that the equivalent of בְּרֵאשִׁית is *In-beginning*. He will then proceed to learn the Hebrew word. He will pronounce it and write it until he has mastered it. He will, however, continually associate with it the English equivalent; and the phrase will be mastered only when the sight or sound of the English suggests the Hebrew, and *vice versa*. The first word being mastered, he will take up the second in the same manner, and so on, until each word in the verse is learned. It is understood that he has been given the correct pronunciation by an instructor, or that he has learned it from a transliteration. When, now, each word has been studied, it remains to learn the verse as a verse. *With the English translation before his eye*, he will

write and pronounce the Hebrew, each time comparing his work with the original, until he has obtained a perfect mastery of it. When the verses of a given chapter have been learned, the chapter as a chapter must be mastered.

3. The unpointed text of Genesis I.—IV. is inserted, because no exercise will be found more profitable than that of pronouncing the unpointed Hebrew. It is well also to copy the unpointed text on the black-board, or on paper, and to supply the points and vowel-signs.

4. A Hebrew-English Vocabulary is added, containing, besides the words with their meanings, etc., the number of times each word occurs in the entire Old Testament, and a transliteration. The latter is inserted, not to assist in pronunciation, but to indicate the character of the sounds. Corresponding to the Hebrew-English Vocabulary there is also an English-Hebrew Vocabulary. In this way there is kept continually before the mind the origin and value of each particular vowel-sound. In no other introductory book is this feature so emphasized.

5. The words occurring most frequently in the Old Testament are inserted in "Lists." Each word is numbered, and the corresponding number in the English Lists is in each case the equivalent of the Hebrew. The translation is separated from the Hebrew, in order that the "Lists" may be used to better advantage in the class-room.

For further particulars as to the method of instruction employed, the reader is referred to the Preface of the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*.

W. R. II.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

USED IN THE TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION.

1. *Parentheses* () enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew.
2. *Brackets* [] enclose words which are in the Hebrew, but are not to be rendered into English.
3.)(stands for 'ēth, the sign of the definite object.
4. The *Hyphen* (-) connects those English words which, in Hebrew, form a single word.
5. The sign of *Addition* (+) stands for Măqqēph.
6. The *Asterisk* (*) stands for the 'Athnāḥ (אֶתְּ); the *Dagger* (†), for Š'ghōltā (שְׁגֹלְתָּ); the *Period* (.), for Šôph Pāšûq (שׁוֹפְּךָ) preceded by Šillûq.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:
- ב וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֵהוֹ וּבְהוּ וַחֲשָׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:
- ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי-אֹר וַיְהי-אֹר:
- ד וַיֹּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיְבָרֶל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר
וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:
- ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאֹר יוֹם וּלַחֹשֶׁךְ קִרְא לַיְלָה וַיְהי-עֶרֶב
וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד:
- ו וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּיִם וַיְהי מְבָדִיל בֵּין
מַיִם לַמַּיִם:
- ז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיְבָרֶל בֵּין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת
לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהי-כֵן:
- ח וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָרָקִיעַ שָׁמַיִם וַיְהי-עֶרֶב וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם
שֵׁנִי:
- ט וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶל-מָקוֹם
אֶחָד וַתֵּרָאֶה הַיַּבְשָׁה וַיְהי-כֵן:
- י וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיַּבְשָׁה אֶרֶץ וּלַמְּקוֹה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים
וַיֹּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

- 11 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תְּרַשָּׁא הָאָרֶץ רָשָׁא עֵשֶׁב מִזְרִיעַ זֶרַע
עֵץ פְּרִי עֲשֵׂה פְרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-כּוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 12 וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ רָשָׁא עֵשֶׁב מִזְרִיעַ זֶרַע לְמִינָהּ וְעֵץ
עֲשֵׂה-פְרִי אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-כּוּ לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 13 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי:
- 14 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַבְדִּיל
בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה וַהֲיוּ לְאֹתֹת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים
וּשְׁנָיִם:
- 15 וַהֲיוּ לְמְאֹרֹת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 16 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים אֶת-הַמָּאֹר
הַגָּדֹל לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת
הַלַּיְלָה וְאֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים:
- 17 וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- 18 וּלְמַשֵּׁל בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה וּלְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 19 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם רְבִיעִי:
- 20 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שָׂרָץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף
עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם:
- 21 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתְּנִינִם הַגְּדֹלִים וְאֵת כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה
הָרֹמֶשֶׂת אֲשֶׁר שָׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם לְמִינָהּם וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף כָּנָף
לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

22 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים לְאָמֹר פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הַמַּיִם
בַּמַּיִם וְהַעוֹף יִרְבַּב בָּאָרֶץ:

23 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם חַמִּישִׁי:

24 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בְּהֶמָּה
וּרְמֵשׁ וְחַיְתוֹ-אֶרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

כה וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֶמָּה
לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת כָּל-רֶמֶשׁ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים
בִּי-טוֹב:

26 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כְּדְמוּתֵנוּ וְיִרְדּוּ
בְּדָגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֶמָּה וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

27 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא
אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:

28 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ
וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּכְבַשְׁתָּהּ וּרְדּוּ בָדָגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-חַיַּה הָרֹמֶשֶׁת עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

29 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב זֶרַע זֶרַע
אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ פֵּרִי-
עֵץ זֶרַע זֶרַע לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאֹכְלָהּ:

ל וְלִכְלַח-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל רוֹמֵשׁ עַל-
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאֹכְלָהּ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:

וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה-טוֹב מְאֹד וַיְהִי-
 עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי:

CHAPTER II.

א וַיִּכְלוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל-צִבְאָם:
 ב וַיִּכַּל אֱלֹהִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁבֹּת
 בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:
 ג וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-יוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי וַיְקַדֵּשׁ אֹתוֹ כִּי בּוֹ שָׁבַת
 מִכָּל-מְלַאכְתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת:
 ד אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהִבְרָאָם בַּיּוֹם עֲשׂוֹת
 יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וּשְׁמַיִם:
 ה וְכָל שִׁיחַ הַשָּׂדֶה טֶרֶם יִהְיֶה בָאָרֶץ וְכָל-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה
 טֶרֶם יִצְמַח כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ
 וָאָדָם אֵין לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה:
 ו וְאֵדָר יַעֲלֶה מִן-הָאָרֶץ וְהִשְׁקָה אֶת-כָּל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:
 ז וַיִּצְרֶה יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם עֹפֶר מִן-הָאֲדָמָה וַיִּפַּח
 בְּאַפִּיו נֶשְׁמַת חַיִּים וַיְהִי הָאָדָם לְנֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה:
 ח וַיִּטֵּעַ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים גֵּן בְּעֶדֶן מִקְדָּם וַיִּשֶׂם שֵׁם אֶת-הָאָדָם
 אֲשֶׁר יָצָר:
 ט וַיִּצְמַח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאֲדָמָה כָּל-עֵץ נְחֹמֵד לְמַרְאֶה
 וְטוֹב לְמֵאכֹל וְעֵץ הַחַיִּים בְּתוֹךְ הָגֵן וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב
 וְרָע:

י וַנִּהַר יֵצֵא מֵעֵדֶן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגֶּן וּמִשָּׁם יִפְרֹד וְהָיָה
לְאַרְבַּעַה רָאשִׁים:

11 שֵׁם הָאֶחָד פִּישׁוֹן הוּא הַסֹּבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ הַחֲוִילָה
אֲשֶׁר-שֵׁם הַזָּהָב:

12 וְהָיָה הָאֶרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב שֵׁם הַבְּרִלָח וְאֵבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם:

13 וְשֵׁם-הַנָּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי גִיחוֹן הוּא הַסּוֹבֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ
כוּשׁ:

14 וְשֵׁם הַנָּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חִדְקֵל הוּא הַחֹלֵף קִדְמַת אֲשׁוּר
וְהַנָּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרַת:

טו וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיַּנְתְּהוּ בֶגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעִבְרָה
וּלְשָׁמֶרָה:

16 וַיֵּצֵא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגֶּן אָכַל
תֹּאכַל:

17 וּמִעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכָלְךָ
מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

18 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה-
לּוֹ עֶזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ:

19 וַיִּצַּר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאָדָמָה כָּל-חֵית הַשָּׂדֶה וְאֵת
כָּל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-הָאָדָם לִרְאוֹת מֶה-יִּקְרָא-לּוֹ
וְכָל אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא-לּוֹ הָאָדָם נָפֶשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שָׁמוֹ:

כ וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּלְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל
חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וּלְאָדָם לֹא-מִצָּא עֶזֶר כְּנֶגְדּוֹ:

- 21 וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים תְּרַדְמָה עַל-הָאָדָם וַיִּישָׁן וַיִּקַּח אֶחָת
מִצִּלְעָתוֹ וַיִּסְגֵּר בָּשָׂר תַּחְתָּנָה:
22 וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַצִּלְעַת אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם
לְאִשָּׁה וַיִּבְאֶה אֶל-הָאָדָם:
23 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הִפְעָם עָצָם מְעַצְמִי וּבָשָׂר מִבָּשָׂרִי
לְזֹאת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לָקַחְתָּ-נָּאת:
24 עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ וְרַבֵּק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהָיוּ
לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:
כה וְהָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם עֶרְוָמִים הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא יָתַבְשִׁישׁוּ:

CHAPTER III.

- א וַהֲנַחֵשׁ הָיָה עֶרּוֹם מְכַל חַיִּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה
יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי-אָמַר אֱלֹהִים
לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִכָּל עֵץ הָגֶן:
2 וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל-הַנָּחֶשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ-הָגֶן נֹאכָל:
3 וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הָגֶן אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ
מִמֶּנּוּ וְלֹא תִנְעֻוּ בּוֹ פֶּן תָּמָתוּן:
4 וַיֹּאמֶר הַנָּחֶשׁ אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה לֹא-מוֹת תָּמָתוּן:
ה כִּי יָדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וּנְפַקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם
וְהִייתֶם כְּאֱלֹהִים יֹדְעֵי טוֹב וָרָע:

6 וַתֵּרָא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמֹאכַל וְכִי תְאוּה־הוּא
לְעֵינִים וְנִחְמַד הָעֵץ לְהִשְׂכִּיל ^{לִגְוָנָהּ} וַתִּקַּח מִפְּרִיו וַתֹּאכַל
וַתֵּתֶן גַּם-לְאִישָׁהּ עִמָּה וַיֹּאכַל:

7 וַתִּפְקַחְנָה עֵינֵי שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיֵּדְעוּ כִּי עֵרְמָם הֵם וַיִּתְּפְרוּ
עָלֶיהָ תְּאֵנָה וַיַּעֲשׂוּ לָהֶם חֲגֹרֶת:

8 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-קוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִתְּהַלֵּךְ בְּגִן לְרוּחַ
הַיּוֹם וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים
בְּתוֹךְ עֵץ הָגֵן:

9 וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הָאָדָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ אֵיכָּה:
וַיֹּאמֶר אֶת-קִלְדִּי שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֵן וַאֲיֵרָא כִּי-עִירַם אֲנִי
וַאֲחַבֵּא:

11 וַיֹּאמֶר מִי הִגִּיד לָךְ כִּי עִירַם אֶתָּה מִן-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר
צִוִּיתִיךָ לִבְלֹתִי אֲכָל-מִמֶּנּוּ אָכַלְתָּ:

12 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עִמָּדִי הוּא נָתַנָּה-
לִי מִן-הָעֵץ וַיֹּאכַל:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לָאִשָּׁה מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂית וַתֹּאמֶר
הָאִשָּׁה הִנָּחֵשׁ הִשְׁיֵאֲנִי וַיֹּאכַל:

14 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הִנָּחֵשׁ כִּי עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת אֲרוּר
אַתָּה מִכָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּמִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה עַל-גִּחְוֹנְךָ תֵּלֵךְ
וְעֹפֶר תֹּאכַל כָּל-יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:

- וַאִיבָה אִשִּׁית בִּינָךְ וּבֵין הָאִשָּׁה וּבֵין זֶרְעֶךָ וּבֵין זֶרְעָה טו
 הוּא יִשׁוּפֶךָ רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה תִּשׁוּפֶנּוּ עֵקֶב:
 16 אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הָרְבָּה אֲרָבָה עֲצָבוֹנְךָ וְהִרְנֶךָ בְּעֲצָב
 תִּלְדֵּי בָנִים וְאֶל-אִישׁךָ תִּשְׁוָקֶתְךָ וְהוּא יִמְשַׁלְּכָךְ:
 17 וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שָׁמַעַתָּ לְקוֹל אִשְׁתְּךָ וַתֹּאכַל מִן-הָעֵץ
 אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה
 בְּעִבּוּרָךְ בְּעֲצָבוֹן תֹּאכְלֶנָּה כָּל יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:
 18 וְקוֹץ וְדִרְדֹּר תַּצְמִיחַ לָךְ וְאָכַלְתָּ אֶת-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה:
 19 בְּזַעַת אַפֶּיךָ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם עַד שׁוֹבֶכְךָ אֶל-הָאֲדָמָה כִּי
 מִמֶּנָּה לִקְחָתָּ כִּי-עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל-עָפָר תָּשׁוּב:
 כ וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חוּוָּה כִּי הוּא הִיְתָה אִם
 כָּל-חַי:
 21 וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לְאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁתּוֹ כְּתִנּוֹת עוֹר
 וַיַּלְבִּשֵׁם:
 22 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה כְּאֶחָד מִמֶּנּוּ
 לָדַעַת טוֹב וְרָע וְעַתָּה פֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח גַּם
 מֵעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכַל וַחֵי לְעֹלָם:
 23 וַיִּשְׁלַחֵהוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִגֶּן-עֶדֶן לַעֲבֹד אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה
 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם:
 24 וַיִּגְרַשׁ אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיֵּשְׁבֶן מִקֶּדֶם לְגֶן-עֶדֶן אֶת-הַכְּרָבִים
 וְאֵת לַחַט הַחֲרָב הַמַּתְהַפֶּכֶת לִשְׁמֹר אֶת-דֶּרֶךְ עֵץ
 הַחַיִּים:

CHAPTER IV.

- א וַהֲאָדָם יָדַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-קַיִן
וַתֹּאמֶר קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת-יְהוָה:
2 וַתִּסָּף לִלְדָּת אֶת-אָחִיו אֶת-הָבֶל וַיְהִי-הֶבֶל רֹעֵה צֹאן
וְקַיִן הָיָה עֹבֵד אֲדָמָה:
3 וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ יָמִים וַיָּבֵא קַיִן מִפְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה מִנְחָה
לַיהוָה:
4 וְהָבֶל הֵבִיא גַם-הוּא מִבְּכֹרוֹת צֹאנוֹ וּמִחִלְבָּהֶן וַיִּשַׁע
יְהוָה אֶל-הָבֶל וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ:
ה וְאֶל-קַיִן וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ לֹא שָׁעָה וַיַּחַר לְקַיִן מְאֹד
וַיִּפְּלוּ פָנָיו:
6 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן לָמָּה חָרָה לָךְ וּלְמָּה נָפְלוּ פָנֶיךָ:
7 הֲלוֹא אִם-תֵּיטִיב שְׂאֵת וְאִם לֹא תֵיטִיב לִפְתָּח חַטָּאת
רֹבֵץ וְאֵלֶיךָ תִּשְׁוֹקֶתוּ וְאַתָּה תִּמְשָׁל-בּוֹ:
8 וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיְהִי בִהְיוֹתָם בַּשָּׂדֶה וַיִּקָּם
קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ:
9 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן אֵי הָבֶל אָחֶיךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי
הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי:
י וַיֹּאמֶר מַה עָשִׂיתָ קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחֶיךָ צֹעֲקִים אֵלַי מִן-
הָאֲדָמָה:
11 וְעַתָּה אֲרוּר אַתָּה מִן-הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר פָּצְתָה אֶת-פִּיהָ
לִקְחַת אֶת-דְּמֵי אָחֶיךָ מִיָּדְךָ:

12 כִּי תַעֲבֹר אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה לֹא-תִסָּף תֵּת-כִּכָּה לָךְ נָע וְנָד
תִּהְיֶה בָאָרֶץ :

13 וַיֹּאמֶר קִין אֶל-יְהוָה גְּדוֹל עוֹנִי מִנְשׂוּא :

14 הִן גִּרְשֵׁת אֹתִי הַיּוֹם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּמִפְּנֵיךְ אֶסְתָּר
וְהָיִיתִי נָע וְנָד בָּאָרֶץ וְהָיָה כָל-מֵצֵאִי יִהְרָגֵנִי :

טו וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ יְהוָה לִכֵּן כָּל-הָרֹג קִין שְׁבַע־תִּים יִקָּם וַיִּשֶׂם
יְהוָה לְקִין אוֹת לְבִלְתִּי הַכּוֹת-אֹתוֹ כָּל-מֵצֵאוֹ :

16 וַיֵּצֵא קִין מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה וַיֵּשֶׁב בָּאָרֶץ-נֹד קַדְמַת-עֵדֶן :

17 וַיֵּדַע קִין אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ וַיְהִי בִנָּה
עֵיר וַיִּקְרָא שֵׁם הָעִיר כִּשֶׁם בְּנוֹ חֲנוֹךְ :

18 וַיֹּלֶד לְחֲנוֹךְ אֶת-עֵירֹד וְעֵירֹד אֶת-מְחוֹיָאֵל וּמְחוֹיָאֵל
יֶלֶד אֶת-מֶתוּשָׁאֵל וּמֶתוּשָׁאֵל יֶלֶד אֶת-לֶמֶךְ :

19 וַיִּקַּח-לוֹ לֶמֶךְ שְׁתֵּי נָשִׁים שֵׁם הָאֶחָת עֵדָה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית
צִלְה :

כ וַתֵּלֶד עֵדָה אֶת-יֹבֵל הוּא הָיָה אֲבִי יִשָּׁב אֹהֶל וּמִקְנָה :

21 וְשֵׁם אָחִיו יֹבֵל הוּא הָיָה אֲבִי כָל-תַּפֹּשׁ בְּנוֹר וְעוֹגֵב :

22 וַצִּלְה גַם-הִוא יֹלְדָה אֶת-תּוֹבֵל קִין לִטֵּשׁ כָּל-חֹרֶשׁ
נְחֹשֶׁת וּבְרָזַל וַאֲחֹת תּוֹבֵל-קִין נַעֲמָה :

23 וַיֹּאמֶר לֶמֶךְ לְנָשָׁיו

עֵדָה וַצִּלְה שְׁמַעְנָן קוֹלִי

נָשִׁי לֶמֶךְ הָאֲזֹנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אִישׁ הָרָגְתִּי לִפְעֻעִי

וַיֵּלֶד לְחֶבְרֹתִי:

כִּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יָקָם-קַיִן 24

וּלְמֶךְ שִׁבְעִים וּשְׁבַעָה:

וַיֵּדַע אָדָם עוֹד אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּלֶד בֶּן וַתִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ 25

שֵׁת כִּי שֵׁת-לִי אֱלֹהִים זָרַע אַחֲרַי תַּחַת הַכֵּל כִּי הָרָגוּ קַיִן:

וַלִּישֵׁת גַּם-הוּא יָלַד-בֶּן וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ אֶנֶז אֲזִי הוּחַל 26

לִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה:

GENESIS I-IV.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

1. In-beginning created God*)(the-heavens and-)(the-earth.
2. And-the-earth was (a) desolation and-(a)-waste ; and-darkness (was) upon+faces-of abyss;* and-(the)-spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+faces-of the-waters.
3. And-said God : Shall-be+(or, let-be)+light;* and-(there)-was+light.
4. And-saw God)(+the-light that+good;* and-caused-to-divide God between the-light and-between the-darkness.
5. And-called God to-the-light day, and-to-the-darkness called-he night;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day one.
6. And-said God : Let-be (an) expanse in-(the)-midst-of the-waters;* and-let-be (a) dividing between waters to-waters.
7. And-made God)(+the-expanse,† and-caused-to-divide between the-waters which (were) from-under to-the-expanse and-between the-waters which (were) from-upon to-the-expanse;* and-(it)-was+so.
8. And-called God to-the-expanse heavens;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day second.
9. And-said God : Let-be-collected the-waters from-under the-heavens unto+place one, and-let-be-seen the-dry (land);* and-(it)-was+so.
10. And-called God to-the-dry (land) earth, and-to-(the)-collection-of [the]-waters he-called seas;* and-saw God that+good.

11. And-said God : Let-cause-to-spring-forth the-earth grass, herb causing-to-seed seed, tree-of fruit making fruit to-kind-his which seed-his+in-him (*i. e.*, whose seed is in it) upon+the-earth ;* and-(it)-was+so.
12. And-caused-to-come-forth the-earth grass ; herb causing-to-seed seed to-kind-his, and-tree making+fruit which seed-his+in-him to-kind-his ;* and-saw God that+good.
13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
14. And-said God : Let-be luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens, to-cause-to-divide between the-day and-between the-night ;* and-they-shall-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-days and-years.
15. And-they-shall-be for-luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens to-cause-light upon+the-earth ;* and-(it)-was+so.
16. And-made God)(+(the)-two-[of] [the]-luminaries the-great ;*)(+the-luminary the-great, for-ruling-of the-day ; and-)(+the-luminary the-small, for-ruling-of the-night, and-)(the-stars.
17. And-gave)(-them God in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens ;* to-cause-light upon+the-earth[.],
18. And-to-rule in-the-day and-in-the-night, and-to-cause-to-divide between the-light and-between the-darkness ;* and-saw God that+good.
19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
20. And-said God : Let-swarm the-waters swarm(s), soul-of life ;* and-fowl shall-fly upon+the-earth, upon+faces-of (the) expanse-of the-heavens.
21. And-created God)(+the-sea-monsters the-great ;* and-)(all+(the)-soul(s)-of [the]-life the-creeping (*or*, which-creep), (with), which swarmed the-waters to-kinds-their and-)(every+fowl of wing to-kind-his and-saw God that+good.

22. And-blessed)(-them God, to-say (*or*, saying):* Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye and-fill-ye)(+the-waters in-the-seas, and-the-fowl let-multiply in-the-earth.
23. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fifth.
24. And-said God: Shall-cause-to-come-forth the-earth soul-of life to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of +(the)-earth to-kind-her;* and-(it)-was+so.
25. And-made God)(+(the)-beast-of the-earth to-kind-her, and-)(+the-cattle to-kind-her, and-)(every+creeper-of the-ground to-kind-his;* and-saw God that+good.
26. And-said God: We-will-(*or*, Let-us)-make man in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our;* and-they-shall-have-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-the-cattle, and-in-all+the-earth, and-in-all+the-creeper(s) the-creeping (*or*, which-creep) upon+the-earth.
27. And-created God)(+the-man in-image-his; in-(the)-image-of God created-he)(-him;* male and-female created-he)(-them.
28. And-blessed)(-them God,† and-said to-them God: Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye, and-fill-ye)(+the-earth and-subdue-ye-her;* and-have-ye-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-every+beast the-creeping upon+the-earth.
29. And-said God: Behold! I-have-given to-you)(+every+herb seeding seed which (is) upon+faces-of all+the-earth, and-)(all+the-tree(s) which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) fruit-of +(a)-tree seeding seed;* to-you it-shall-be for-food.
30. And-to-every+beast-of the-earth, and-to-every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-to-every creeping-one upon+the-earth which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) soul-of life, (I have given))(+every+greenness-of herb for-food;* and-(it)-was+so.

31. And-saw God)(+all + which he-had-done, and-behold + good exceedingly ; * and-(it)-was + evening, and-(it)-was + morning, day the-sixth.

CHAPTER II.

1. And-were-finished the-heavens and-the-earth and-all + host-their.
2. And-finished God, in-the-day the-seventh, work-his which he-had-done ; * and-he-rested in-the-day the-seventh from-all + work-his which he-had-done.
3. And-blessed God)(+ day the-seventh and-sanctified)(-it ; * because in-it he-rested from-all + work-his which + created God to-make.
4. These (are) (the) generations-of the-heavens and-the-earth in-being-created-their ; * in-(the)-day-of (the) making-of Jehovah God earth and-heavens.
5. And-every shrub-of the-field not-yet had-been (*lit.*, will-be) in-the-earth, and-every + herb-of the-field not-yet had-sprouted- (*lit.*, will-sprout)-forth ; * for not had-caused-to-rain Jehovah God upon + the-earth and-man was-not to-serve)(+ the-ground.
6. And-(a)-mist used-to-go-up (*lit.*, will-go-up) from + the-earth, * and-cause-to-drink (*i. e.*, used-to-water))(+ all + (the)-faces-of the-ground.
7. And-formed Jehovah God)(+ the-man (out of) dust from + the-ground, and-breathed in-nostrils-his breath-of lives ; * and-was the-man for-(a)-soul-of life (*i. e.*, and-became the-man (a) soul-of life).
8. And-planted Jehovah God (a) garden in-Eden from-east, * and-placed there)(+ the-man whom he-formed.

9. And-caused-to-sprout-forth Jehovah God from+the-ground, every+tree pleasant to-sight and-good for-food,* and-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives in-(the)-midst-of the-garden, and-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil.
10. And-(a)-river goes-forth (*lit.*, going-forth) from-Eden to-water)(+the-garden,* and-from-there it-is-divided and-becomes four heads (*lit.*, and-is for-four heads).
11. (The) name-of the-one (is) Pishon;* it (*lit.*, he) (is) the-(one)-encompassing (*or*, which-encompasses))(all+(the)-land-of [the]-IIavilah, which+there (*i. e.*, where) (is) the-gold.
12. And-(the)-gold-of the-land the-that (*lit.*, she) (is) good;* there (is) the-bdellium and-(the)-stone-of [the]-onyx.
13. And-(the)-name-of+the-river the-second (is) Gihon;* it (is) the-(one)-encompassing)(all+(the)-land-of Cush.
14. And-(the)-name-of the-river the-third (is) Tigris; it (is) the-(one)-going eastward-of Assyria;* and-the-river the-fourth is (*lit.*, he) Euphrates.
15. And-took Jehovah God)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-rest-him (*i. e.*, placed-him) in-garden-of+Eden to-serve-it (*lit.*, her) and-to-keep-it.
16. And-commanded Jehovah God upon+the-man to-say (*i. e.*, saying):* From-every tree-of+the-garden eating thou-mayest-eat[.];
17. But-from-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil, not shalt-thou-eat from-it (*lit.*, him);* for, in-(the)-day-of eating-thy from-it, dying shalt-thou-die.
18. And-said Jehovah God: Not+good (the)-being-of [the]-man to-separation-his;* I-will-make+for-him (a) help as-over-against-him (*or*, as-his-counterpart).

19. And-formed Jehovah God from+the-ground every+beast-of the-field and-)(every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) unto+the-man to-see what+he-will-call +to-it, (*lit.*, him),* and-all which will-call+to-it the-man, soul-of life, is (*lit.*, he) name-its (*lit.*, his).
20. And-called the-man names to-all+the-cattle, and-to-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens and-to-every beast-of the-field;* and-for-man not+did-he-find (*i. e.*, there was not found) (a) help as-over-against-him.
21. And-caused-to-fall Jehovah God (a) deep-sleep upon+the-man, and-he-slept,* and-he-took one from-sides-his and-closed (the) flesh instead-of-it.
22. And-built Jehovah God)(+the-side which+he-took from+the-man for-(a)-woman,* and-caused-to-come-her (*i. e.*, brought her) unto+the-man.
23. And-said the-man†: This, the-tread (*i. e.*, now), bone from-bones-my, and-flesh from-flesh-my;* to-this it-shall-be-called woman, for from-man was-taken+this.
24. Upon+so (*i. e.*, therefore) shall-leave+(a)-man)(+father-his and-)(+mother-his,* and-shall-cleave in-wife-his, and-they-shall-be for-flesh one.
25. And-were (the) two-of-them naked, the-man and-wife-his;* and-not were-(*lit.*, will-be)-they-ashamed.

CHAPTER III.

[In the two remaining chapters, the translation of the pronominal suffix is placed *before* instead of *after* the noun which it limits.]

1. And-the-serpent was crafty from-every beast-of the-field which had-made Jehovah God;* and-he-said unto+the-woman: (Is it) so that+has-said God, not shall-ye-eat from-every tree-of the-garden[.]?

2. And-said the-woman unto+the-serpent:* From-(the)-fruit-of (the)-tree(s)-of+the-garden we-may-eat[.];
3. But-from-(the)-fruit-of the-tree which (is) in-midst-of+the-garden,† has-said God : Not shall-ye-eat from-it, and-not shall-ye-touch in-it,* lest ye-die.
4. And-said the-serpent unto+the-woman:* Not+dying shall-ye-die.
5. For knowing (is) God that in-(the)-day-of your-eating from-it, then-(*lit.*, and)-shall-be-opened your-eyes,* and-ye-shall-be like-God, knowers-of good and-evil.
6. And-saw the-woman, that good (was) the-tree for-food, and-that (a) delight-(was)+it to-the-eyes, and-desirable (was) the-tree to-make-wise, and-she-took from-his-fruit and-she-ate;* and-she-gave also+to-her-husband with-her and-he-ate[.];
7. And-were-opened (the) eyes-of (the) two-of-them, and-they-knew that naked (were) they,* and-they-sewed leaf-of fig-tree, and-they-made for-them-(selves) girdles.
8. And-they-heard)(+(the)-voice-of Jehovah God walking in-the-garden to-(*or*, at)-(the)-breeze-of the-day;* and-hid-himself the-man and-his-wife from-faces-of Jehovah God in-midst-of (the) tree(s)-of the-garden.
9. And-called Jehovah God unto+the-man,* and-said to-him: Where-art-thou[.]?
10. And-he-said :)(+(thy-voice I-heard in-the-garden,* and-I-was-afraid, because+nailed (was) I; and-I-hid-myself.
11. And-he-said: Who caused-to-know (*i. e.*, made known) to-thee, that naked (wert) thou;* ?-from+the-tree, which I-com-manded-thee to-not eat+from it, hast-thou-eaten[.]?
12. And-said the-man:* The-woman whom thou-gave (to be) with-me, she gave+to-me from+the-tree and-I-ate.

13. And-said Jehovah God to-the-woman : What+(is)+this thou hast-done ?* And-said the-woman : The-serpent corrupted-me and-I-ate.
14. And-said Jehovah God unto+the-serpent : Because thou hast-done this,† cursed (art) thou from-all+the-cattle, and-from-every beast-of the-field ;* upon+thy-belly shalt-thou-go, and-dust shalt-thou-eat all+(the)+days-of thy-lives.
15. And-enmity will-I-put between-thee and-between the-woman, and-between thy-seed and-between her-seed ;* it (*lit.*, he) shall-bruise-thee (as to the) head ; and-thou shalt-bruise-him (as to the) heel.
16. Unto+the-woman he-said : Causing-to-be-great I-will-cause-to-be-great (*i. e.*, multiplying I will multiply) thy-sorrow and-thy-conception (*i. e.*, the sorrow of thy conception) ; in-pain thou-shalt-bring-forth sons,* and-unto+thy-husband (shall-be) thy-desire and-he shall-rule+in-(or, over)-thee.
17. And-to-man he-said : Because thou hast-hearkened to-(the)-voice-of thy-wife,† and hast-eaten from+the-tree which I-commanded-thee, to-say : not shalt-thou-eat from-it,* cursed (is) the-ground for-the-sake-of-thee ; in-sorrow shalt-thou-eat-(of)-it all (the) days-of thy-lives.
18. And-thorn and-thistle shall-it-cause-to-spring-forth to-thee ;* and-thou-shalt-eat)(+(the)+herb-of the-field.
19. In-(the)-sweat-of thy-nostrils, shalt-thou-eat bread, until thy-return unto+the-ground ; for from-it (*lit.*, her) wast-thou-taken ;* for+dust (art) thou, and-unto+dust thou-shalt-return.
20. And-called the-man (the) name-of his-wife Eve,* for she was mother-of all+living.
21. And-made Jehovah God for-man and-for-his-wife tunics-of skin, and-caused-to-put-on-them.

22. And-said Jehovah God: Behold! the-man has-become like-one-of [from]-us to-know good and-evil;* and-now lest+he-put-forth his-hand and-take also from-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives, and-eat and-live for-ever.
23. Therefore-(*lit.*, and)-sent-him Jehovah God from-(the)-garden-of+Eden,* to-serve)(+the-ground which he-was-taken from-there.
24. And-he-drove-out)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-dwell (*i. e.*, placed) from-east to-(the)-garden-of+Eden,)(+ the-Cherubim, and-)((the) flame-of the-sword (*i. e.*, the flaming sword) the-(one)-turning-itself to-keep)(+(the)-way-of (the) tree-of [the]-lives.

CHAPTER IV.

1. And-the-man knew)(+Eve his-wife;* and-she-conceived, and-she-bore)(+Cain; and-she-said: I-have-gotten (a) man with+Jehovah.
2. And-she-added to-bear (*i. e.*, and again she bore))(+his-brother)(+Abel;* and-was+Abel (a) shepherd-of flock(s), and-Cain was (a) tiller-of ground.
3. And-it-was, from-end-of days,* and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) Cain from-(the)-fruit-of the-ground (an) offering to-Jehovah.
4. And-Abel caused-to-come, also+he, from-(the)-firstlings-of his-flock and-from-their-fats;* and-looked-with-favor Jehovah unto+Abel and-unto+his-offering.
5. And-unto+Cain and-unto+his-offering not did-he-look-with-favor;* and-it-kindled to-Cain (*i. e.*, and Cain was angry), exceedingly, and-fell his-faces (*or*, countenance).
6. And-said Jehovah unto+ Cain: For-what (*or*, why) has-it-kindled to-thee, and-for-what have-fallen thy-faces[.]?

7. (Is there) ?-not, if+thou-makest-(*or*, doest)-good, (a) lifting-up (of the countenance) ? and-if not thou-makest-good, at-the-door sin (is) crouching;* and-unto-thee (shall be) his-desire, and-thou shouldst-rule+in-(*or*, over)-him.
8. And-said Cain unto+Abel his-brother;* and-(it)-was in-their-being in-the-field, and-rose Cain unto+Abel his-brother and-killed-him.
9. And-said Jehovah unto+Cain: Where (is) Abel thy-brother ?* And-he-said: Not have-I-known (*i. e.*, do-I-know); ?-keeper-of my-brother (am) I[.] ?
10. And-he-said: What hast-thou-done ?* (The) voice-of (the) bloods-of thy-brother (are) crying unto-me from+the-ground.
11. And-now cursed (art) thou,* from+the-ground which has-opened)(+her-mouth to-take)(+(the)+bloods-of thy-brother from-thy-hand.
12. When thou-shalt-till (*or*, serve))(+the-ground, not+will-it-add to-give+her-strength to-thee;* (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond shalt-thou-be in-the-earth.
13. And-said Cain unto+Jehovah:* Great (is) my-iniquity from-bearing.
14. Behold! thou-hast-driven-out)(me the-day (*i. e.*, to-day) from-upon (the) faces-of the-ground, and-from-thy-faces shall-I-be-hid;* and-I-shall-be (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond in-the-earth, and-it-shall-be (that) any+finding-me will-kill-me.
15. And-said to-him Jehovah: Therefore (*lit.*, to-so) any+killing Cain, seven-fold shall-he-be-avenged;* and-placed Jehovah for-Cain (a) sign to-not smite+)(him any+finding-him.
16. And-went-forth Cain from-to-faces-of (*i. e.*, from the presence of) Jehovah;* and-he-dwelt in-(the)-land-of+Nod, eastward-of+Eden.

17. And-knew Cain)(+ his-wife and-she-conceived, and-bore)(+ Enoch ; * and-he-was building (a) city, and-he-called (the) name-of the-city according-to-(the)-name-of his-son Enoch.
18. And-there-was-born to-Enoch)(+ Irad ; and-Irad begat)(+ Mehujael ; * and-Mehujael begat)(+ Methusael ; and-Methusael begat)(+ Lamech.
19. And-took + to-him Lamech two-[of] wives ; * (the) name-of the-one Adah, and-(the)-name-of the-second Zillah.
20. And-bore Adah)(+ Jabal ; * he was (the) father-of (the) inhabitant-of tent(s) and-(the)-possessor-of)-cattle.
21. And-(the)-name-of his-brother (was) Jubal ; * he was (the) father-of all + performing-on (the) harp and-(the)-flute.
22. And-Zillah, also + she, bore)(+ Tubal Cain, hammerer-of every + cutter-of (i. e., cutting-instrument-of) bronze and-iron ; * and-(the)-sister-of Tubal + Cain (was) Naamah.
23. And-said Lamech to-his-wives : —
 Adah and-Zillah, hear-ye my-voice,
 Wives-of Lamech hearken-unto my-saying ; *
 For (a) man I-have-killed for-my-wounding ;
 And-(a)-youth, for-my-hurt.
24. If seven-fold shall-be-avenged + Cain, *
 Then-Lamech seventy and-seven.
25. And-knew Adam again)(+ his-wife and-she-bare (a) son ; and-she-called)(+ his-name Seth : * For has-put + to-me God seed another instead-of Abel, for slew-him Cain.
26. And-to-Seth, also + he, was-born + (a)-son ; and-he-called)(+ his-name Enosh ; * then it-was-commenced to-call on-(the)-name-of Jehovah.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- א בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ:
2 והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח
אלהים מרחפת על פני המים:
3 ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי אור:
4 וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויבדל אלהים בין האור
ובין החשך:
ה ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב
ויהי בקר יום אחד:
6 ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מבדיל בין
מים למים:
7 ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויבדל בין המים אשר מתחת
לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי כן:
8 ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום
שני:
9 ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום
אחד ותראה היבשה ויהי כן:
י ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים
וירא אלהים כי טוב:
11 ויאמר אלהים תדשא הארץ דשא עשב מזריע זרע
עץ פרי עשה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ
ויהי כן:

- 12 ותוצא הארץ רשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ
עשה פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
13 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי:
14 ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבדיל
בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים
ושנים:
והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ ט
ויהי כן:
16 ויעש אלהים את שני המארת הגדלים את המאור
הגדל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן לממשלת
הלילה ואת הכוכבים:
17 ויתן אתם אלהים ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ:
18 ולמשל ביום ובלילה ולהבדיל בין האור ובין החשך
וירא אלהים כי טוב:
19 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום רביעי:
כ ויאמר אלהים ישרצו המים שרץ נפש חיה ועוף
יעופף על הארץ על פני רקיע השמים:
21 ויברא אלהים את התנינם הגדלים ואת כל נפש
החיה הרמשת אשר שרצו המים למינהם ואת
כל עוף כנף למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:
22 ויברך אתם אלהים לאמר פרו ורבו ומלאו את המים
בימים והעוף ירב בארץ:
23 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום חמישי:
24 ויאמר אלהים תוצא הארץ נפש חיה למינה בהמה
ורמש וחיתו ארץ למינה ויהי כן:

כה ויעש אלהים את חית הארץ למינה ואת הבהמה למינה ואת כל רמש האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:

26 ויאמר אלהים נעשה אדם בצלמנו כדמותנו וירדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובבהמה ובכל הארץ ובכל הרמש הרמש על הארץ:

27 ויברא אלהים את האדם בצלמו בצלם אלהים ברא אתו זכר ונקבה ברא אתם:

28 ויברך אתם אלהים ויאמר להם אלהים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץ וכבשה ורדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובכל חיה הרמשת על הארץ:

29 ויאמר אלהים הנה נתתי לכם את כל עשב זרע זרע אשר על פני כל הארץ ואת כל העץ אשר בו פרי עץ זרע זרע לכם יהיה לאכלה:

ל ולכל חית הארץ ולכל עוף השמים ולכל רומש על הארץ אשר בו נפש חיה את כל ירק עשב לאכלה ויהי כן:

31 וירא אלהים את כל אשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

א ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל צבאם:

2 ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת ביום השביעי מכל מלאכתו אשר עשה:

3 ויברך אלהים את יום השביעי ויקדש אתו כי בו שבת מכל מלאכתו אשר ברא אלהים לעשות:

- 4 אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות
יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
- ה וכל שיח השרה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל עשב השרה
טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על הארץ
ואדם אין לעבר את האדמה:
- 6 ואר יעלה מן הארץ והשקה את כל פני האדמה:
- 7 וייצר יהוה אלהים את האדם עפר מן האדמה ויפח
באפיו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
- 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדם וישם שם את האדם
אשר יצר:
- 9 ויצמח יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל עץ נחמד למראה
וטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב
ורע:
- י ונהר יצא מעדן להשקות את הגן ומשם יפרד והיה
לארבעה ראשים:
- 11 שם האחד פישון הוא הסבב את כל ארץ החוילה
אשר שם הזהב:
- 12 וזהב הארץ ההוא טוב שם הברלח ואכן השהם:
- 13 ושם הנהר השני גיחון הוא הסובב את כל ארץ
כוש:
- 14 ושם הנהר השלישי חרקל הוא ההלך קדמת אשור
והנהר הרביעי הוא פרת:
- טו ויקח יהוה אלהים את האדם וינחהו בגן עדן לעבדה
ולשמרה:

- 16 ויצו יהוה אלהים על האדם לאמר מכל עץ הגן
אכל תאכל;
- 17 ומעץ הדעת טוב ורע לא תאכל ממנו כי ביום
אכלך ממנו מות תמות;
- 18 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לא טוב היות האדם לבדו
אעשה לו עזר כנגדו;
- 19 ויצר יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל חית השדה ואת
כל עוף השמים ויבא אל האדם לראות מה יקרא לו
וכל אשר יקרא לו האדם נפש חיה הוא שמו;
- כ ויקרא האדם שמות לכל הבהמה ולעוף השמים
ולכל חית השדה ולאדם לא מצא עזר כנגדו;
- 21 ויפל יהוה אלהים תרדמה על האדם ויישן ויקח
אחת מצלעתיו ויסגר בשר תחתנה;
- 22 ויבן יהוה אלהים את הצלע אשר לקח מן האדם
לאשה ויבאה אל האדם;
- 23 ויאמר האדם זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי ובשר מבשרי
לזאת יקרא אשה כי מאיש לקחה זאת;
- 24 על כן יעזב איש את אביו ואת אמו ודבק באשתו
והיו לבשר אחד;
- כה והיו שניהם ערומים האדם ואשתו ולא יתבששו;

CHAPTER III.

- א והנחש היה ערום מכל חית השדה אשר עשה
יהוה אלהים ויאמר אל האשה אף כי אמר אלהים
לא תאכלו מכל עץ הגן;

- 2 ותאמר האשה אל הנחש מפרי עץ הגן נאכל:
 3 ומפרי העץ אשר בתוך הגן אמר אלהים לא תאכלו ממנו ולא תגעו בו פן תמתון:
 4 ויאמר הנחש אל האשה לא מות תמתון:
 5 כי ידע אלהים כי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניכם והייתם כאלהים ידעי טוב ורע:
 6 וטרא האשה כי טוב העץ למאכל וכי תאוה הוא לעינים ונחמד העץ להשכיל ותקח מפריו ותאכל ותתן גם לאישה עמה ויאכל:
 7 ותפקחנה עיני שניהם וידעו כי עירמם הם ויתפרו עלה תאנה ויעשו להם חגרת:
 8 וישמעו את קול יהוה אלהים מתהלך בגן לרוח היום ויתחבא האדם ואשתו מפני יהוה אלהים בתוך עץ הגן:
 9 ויקרא יהוה אלהים אל האדם ויאמר לו איכה:
 10 ויאמר את קלך שמעתי בגן ואירא כי עירם אנכי ואחבא:
 11 ויאמר מי הגיד לך כי עירם אתה המן העץ אשר צויתך לבלתי אכל ממנו אכלת:
 12 ויאמר האדם האשה אשר נתתה עמדי הוא נתנה לי מן העץ ואכל:
 13 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה מה זאת עשית ותאמר האשה הנחש השיאני ואכל:

14 ויאמר יהוה אלהים אל הנחש כי עשית זאת ארור
אתה מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השדה על גחנך תלך
ועפר תאכל כל ימי חיך:

טו ואיבה אשית בינך ובין האשה ובין זרעך ובין
זרעה הוא ישופך ראש ואתה תשופנו עקב:

16 אל האשה אמר הרבה ארבה עצבונך והרנך בעצב
תלדי בנים ואל אישך תשוקתך והוא ימשל בך:

17 ולאדם אמר כי שמעת לקול אשתך ותאכל מן העץ
אשר צויתך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האדמה
בעבורך בעצבון תאכלנה כל ימי חיך:

18 וקוץ ודרדר תצמיח לך ואכלת את עשב השדה:

19 בזעת אפיך תאכל לחם עד שובך אל האדמה כי
ממנה לקחת כי עפר אתה ואל עפר תשוב:

כ ויקרא האדם שם אשתו חוה כי הוא היתה אם
כל חי:

21 ויעש יהוה אלהים לאדם ולאשתו כתנות עור
וילבשם:

22 ויאמר יהוה אלהים הן האדם היה כאחד ממנו
לדעת טוב ורע ועתה פן ישלח ידו ולקח גם מעץ
החיים ואכל וחי לעלם:

23 וישלח יהוה אלהים מגן ערן לעבר את האדמה
אשר לקח משם:

24 ויגרש את האדם וישכן מקדם לגן את הכרבים
ואת להט החרב המתהפכת לשמר את דרך עץ
החיים:

CHAPTER IV.

- * והאדם ידע את חוה אשתו ותהר ותלד את קין
ותאמר קניתי איש את יהוה:
- 2 ותסף ללדת את אחיו את הבל והי הבל רעה צאן
וקין היה עבד אדמה:
- 3 והי מקץ ימים ויבא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה
ליהוה:
- 4 והבל הביא גם הוא מבכרות צאנו ומחלבהן וישע
יהוה אל הבל ואל מנחתו:
- ה ואל קין ואל מנחתו לא שעה ויחר לקין מאד
ויפלו פניו:
- 6 ויאמר יהוה אל קין למה חרה לך ולמה נפלו
פניך:
- 7 הלוא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח
חטאת רבץ ואלריך תשוקתו ואתה תמשל בו:
- 8 ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו והי בהיותם בשרה
ויקם קין אל הבל אחיו ויהרגהו:
- 9 ויאמר יהוה אל קין אי הבל אחיך ויאמר לא
ידעתי השמר אחי אנכי:
- י ויאמר מה עשית קול דמי אחיך צעקים אלי מן
האדמה:
- 11 ועתה ארור אתה מן האדמה אשר פצתה את פיה
לקחת את דמי אחיך מידך:
- 12 כי תעבד את האדמה לא תסף תת כחה לך נע
וגר תהיה בארץ:

- 13 ויאמר קין אל יהוה גדול עוני מנשוא :
- 14 הן גרשת אתי היום מעל פני האדמה ומפניך
אסתר והייתי נע ונר בארץ והיה כל מצאי יהרגני :
- טו ויאמר לו יהוה לכן כל הרג קין שבעתים יקם
וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הכות אתו כל מצאו :
- 16 ויצא קין מלפני יהוה וישב בארץ נוד קרמת ערן :
- 17 וידע קין את אשתו ותהר ותלד את חנוך ויהי
בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך :
- 18 ויולד לחנוך את עירר ועירר ילד את מחויאל
ומחייאל ילד את מתושאל ומתושאל ילד את למך :
- 19 ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האחת עדה ושם
השנית צלה :
- כ ותלד עדה את יבל הוא היה אבי ישב אהל
ומקנה :
- 21 ושם אחיו יובל הוא היה אבי כל תפש כנור ועוגב :
- 22 וצלה גם היא ילדה את תובל קין לטש כל חרש
נחשת וברזל ואחות תובל קין נעמה :
- 23 ויאמר למך לנשיו
עדה וצלה שמען קולי
נשי למך האזנה אמרתי
כי איש הרגתי לפצעי
ויולד לחברתי :

24

כי שבעתים יקם קין

ולמך שבעים ושבעה:

וכה וידע אדם עוד את אשתו ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו

שת כי שת לי אלהים זרע אחר תחת הבל כי

הרגו קין:

26 ולשת גם הוא ילד בן ויקרא את שמו אנוש אז

הוחל לקרא בשם יהוה:

Transliteration of Genesis I.

1. B^{re}'-šith bā-rā' 'lô-hîm* 'ēth hăš-šā-mă-yîm w[']ēth hā-'ā-rēç.
2. W[']hā-'ā-rēç hā-y[']thā thō-hû wā-bhō-hû, w[']hō-šēkh 'ăl+p[']nê th[']hôm;* w[']rû(ă)h 'lô-hîm m[']ră-hé-phēth 'ăl+p[']nê hăm-mă-yîm.
3. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y[']hî+'ôr;* wă-y[']hî+'ôr.
4. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hā-'ôr kî+tôbh;* wăy-yăbh-dēl 'lô-hîm bên hā-'ôr ũ-bhên hă-hō-šēkh.
5. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-'ôr yôm, w[']lă-hō-šēkh qā-rā' lā-y[']lā;* wă-y[']hî+'é-rēbh wă-y[']hî+bhō-qēr yôm 'é-hădh.
6. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y[']hî rā-qî(ă)' b[']thôkh hăm-mă-yîm;* wî-hî măbh-dîl bên mă-yîm lā-mă-yîm.
7. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hā-rā-qî(ă)';† wăy-yăbh-dēl bên hăm-mă-yîm 'ăsēr mît-tă-hăth lā-rā-qî(ă)' ũ-bhên hăm-mă-yîm 'ăsēr mē-'ăl lā-rā-qî(ă)';* wă-y[']hî+khên.
8. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lā-rā-qî(ă)' šā-mă-yîm;* wă-y[']hî+'é-rēbh wă-y[']hî+bhō-qēr yôm šē-nî.
9. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, yîq-qā-wû hăm-mă-yîm mît-tă-hăth hăš-šā-mă-yîm 'ēl+māqôm 'éhădh, w[']thē-rā-'é hăy-yăb-bā-šā;* wă-y[']hî+khên.
10. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-hîm lăy-yăb-bā-šā 'é-rēç, ũ-l[']mîq-wê hăm-mă-yîm qā-rā' yăm-mîm;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

11. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tădh-šē' hā-'ā-rēç dé-šē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră', 'ēç p^{rî} 'ô-sé(p) p^{rî} l^{mî}-nô, 'šēr zăr-'ô+bhô 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç;* wă-y^{hî}+khēn.
12. Wăt-tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēç dé-šē', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră' l^{mî}-nē-hû, w^{'ēç} 'ô-sé(p)+p^{rî} 'šēr zăr-'ô+bhô l^{mî}-nē-hû;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
13. Wă-y^{hî}+ 'é-rēbh wă-y^{hî}+bhō-qēr yôm š^{lî}-šî.
14. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y^{hî} m^{'ô}-rôth bî-r^{qî}(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l^{'hăbh}-dîl bên hăy-yôm û-bhên hăl-lă-y^{lā};* w^{'hā}-yû l^{'ô}-thôth û-l^{mô}-ndhîm û-l^{yā}-mîm w^{'šā}-nîm.
15. W^{'hā}-yû lî-m^{'ô}-rôth bî-r^{qî}(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l^{'hā}-îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç;* wă-y^{hî}+khēn.
16. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'ēth+š^{nē} hăm-m^{'ô}-rôth hăg-g^{dhô}-lîm,* 'ēth+hăm-mā-'ôr hăg-gā-dhól l^{mēm}-sé-lēth hăy-yôm, w^{'ēth}+hăm-mā-'ôr hăq-qā-țôn l^{mēm}-sé-lēth hăl-lă-y^{lā}, w^{'ēth} hăk-kô-khā-bhîm.
17. Wăy-yît-tēn 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm bî-r^{qî}(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm,* l^{'hā}-îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç[.],
18. W^{'lîm}-šól băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y^{lā}, û-l^{'hăbh}-dîl bên hā-'ôr û-bhên hă-hō-šēkh;* wăy-yăr' 'lôhîm kî+tôbh.
19. Wă-y^{hî}+ 'é-rēbh wă-y^{hî}+bhō-qēr yôm r^{bhî}-î.
20. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, yîš-r^{çû} hăm-mă-yîm sé-rēç, né-phěš hăy-yā;* w^{'ôph} y^{'ô}-phēph 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç, 'ăl+p^{nē} r^{qî}(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm.
21. Wăy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hăt-tăn-nî-nîm hăg-g^{dhô}-lîm,* w^{'ēth} kôl+né-phěš hă-hăy-yā, hā-rô-mé-sēth 'šēr šā-r^{çû} hăm-mă-yîm l^{mî}-nē-hēm, w^{'ēth} kôl-'ôph kâ-nāph l^{mî}-nē-hû; wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.

22. Wă-y^hbhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm, lê'-môr,* p^rrû û-r^hbhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hăm-mă-yîm bãy-yăm-mîm, w^hhā-'ôph yî-rēbh bā-'ā-rēç.
23. Wă-y^hhî+'é-rēbh wă-y^hhî+bhō-qēr yôm h^amî-sî.
24. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēç né-phēs hăy-yā l^mmî-nâh, b^hhē-mā wā-ré-mēs w^hhă-y^hthô+'é-rēç l^mmî-nâh,* wă-y^hhî+khēn.
25. Wăy-yă-'ās 'lô-hîm 'êth+hăy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç l^mmî-nâh, w^h'êth kôl+ré-mēs hā-'ādhā-mā l^mmî-nē-hû;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+tôbh.
26. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, nă-'āsé 'ā-dhām b^hçāl-mē-nû, kî-dh^mû-thē-nû;* w^hyîr-dû bhî-dh^hghăth hăy-yām û-bh^h'ôph hăš-šă-mă-yîm û-bhăb-b^hhē-mā û-bh^hkhôl+hā-'ā-rēç, û-bh^hkhôl+hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
27. Wăy-yîbh-rā' 'lô-hîm 'êth+hā-'ā-dhām b^hçāl-mô, b^hçé-lēm 'lô-hîm bā-rā' 'ô-thô;* zā-khār û-n^hqē-bhā bā-rā' 'ô-thām.
28. Wă-y^hbhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm,† wăy-yô'-mēr lā-hēm 'lô-hîm, p^rrû û-r^hbhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hā-'ā-rēç w^hkhî-bh^h'sû-hā,* û-r^hdhû bî-dh^hghăth hăy-yām û-bh^h'ôph hăš-šă-mă-yîm, û-bh^hkhôl+hăy-yā hā-rô-mé-sêth 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
29. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, hîn-nē nā-thăt-tî lā-khēm 'êth+kôl+'ē-sēbh zô-rē(ă)' zó-ră' 'āsēr 'ăl+pⁿē khôl+hā-'ā-rēç, w^h'êth kôl+hā-'ēç 'āsēr+bô ph^hrî+'ēç zô-rē(ă)' zā-ră,* lā-khēm yîh-yé l^h'ôkh-lā.
30. û-l^hkhôl+hăy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç û-l^hkhôl+'ôph hăš-šă-mă-yîm û-l^hkhôl rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç 'āsēr+bô né-phēs hăy-yā, 'êth+kôl+yé-rēç 'ē-sēbh l^h'ôkh-lā;* wă-y^hhî+khēn.
31. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm 'êth+kôl+'āsēr 'ā-sā, w^hhîn-nē+tôbh m^h'ôdh,* wă-y^hhî+'é-rēbh wă-y^hhî+bhō-qēr yôm hăš-šîš-sî.

GENESIS V-VIII.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER V.

א זה סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדֹת אָדָם בְּיוֹם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶדָם בְּדַמּוֹת
אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֹתוֹ:

2 זָכַר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָאם וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמֵם אָדָם
בְּיוֹם הַבְּרָאָם:

3 וַיְחִי אָדָם שְׁלֹשִׁים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בְּדַמּוֹתוֹ כְּצִלְמוֹ
וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ שֵׁת:

4 וַיְהִי יָמֵי אָדָם אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-שֵׁת שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאָה
שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

ה וַיְהִי כָל-יָמֵי אָדָם אֲשֶׁר-חִי תִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

6 וַיְחִי-שֵׁת חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר שָׁנִים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת-אֵנוֹשׁ:
7 וַיְחִי-שֵׁת אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-אֵנוֹשׁ שִׁבְעַ עָשָׂר שָׁנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה

מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
8 וַיְהִי כָל-יָמֵי-שֵׁת שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה וּתִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת

שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
9 וַיְחִי אֵנוֹשׁ תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת-קֵיֵן:

וַיְחִי אֵנוֹשׁ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-קֵיֵן חֲמִשָּׁה עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה
וּשְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי אָנוּשׁ חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְתִשְׁעַ מאות שנה
וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי קִינָן שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל:

וַיְחִי קִינָן אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה
וַשְׁמָנָה מאות שנה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי קִינָן עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים וְתִשְׁעַ מאות שנה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חֲמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-יִרְדָּ:

וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-יִרְדָּ שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה
וַשְׁמָנָה מאות שנה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חֲמֵשׁ וְתִשְׁעִים שָׁנָה וַשְׁמָנָה
מאות שנה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי-יִרְדָּ שְׁתֵּים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּמֵאָתָּה שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד
אֶת-חֲנֹךְ:

וַיְחִי-יִרְדָּ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-חֲנֹךְ שְׁמֹנֶה מאות שנה
וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-יִרְדָּ שְׁתֵּים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וְתִשְׁעַ מאות
שנה וַיָּמָת:

וַיְחִי חֲנֹךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּולֶד אֶת-מֶתוּשָׁלַח:

וַיִּתְּחֵלֶךְ חֲנֹךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶתוּשָׁלַח
שְׁלֹשׁ מאות שנה וַיֹּולֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי חֲנֹךְ חֲמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּשְׁלֹשׁ מאות
שנה:

- 24 וַיַּהֲלֹךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים וַאֲיָנָנוּ כִּי-לָקַח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:
- כה וַיְחִי מִתּוֹשֶׁלַח שֶׁבַע וּשְׁמֹנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלְדֻם אֶת-לִמְךָ:
- 26 וַיְחִי מִתּוֹשֶׁלַח אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-לִמְךָ שְׁתֵּים וּשְׁמוֹנִים שָׁנָה וּשֶׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלְדֻם בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 27 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מִתּוֹשֶׁלַח תִּשְׁעִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּתִשְׁעֵי מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 28 וַיְחִי-לִמְךָ שְׁתֵּים וּשְׁמֹנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלְדֻם בֶּן:
- 29 וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ נֹחַ לֵאמֹר זֶה יִנְחַמְנוּ מִמַּעַשְׁנוֹ וּמִעַצְבוֹן יָדֵינוּ מִן-הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר אָרָרָה יְהוָה:
- ל וַיְחִי-לִמְךָ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-נֹחַ חָמֵשׁ וּתְשַׁעִים שָׁנָה וְחָמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלְדֻם בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- 31 וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-לִמְךָ שֶׁבַע וּשְׁבַעִים שָׁנָה וּשֶׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- 32 וַיְהִי-נֹחַ בֶּן-חָמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלְדֻם נֹחַ אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יֶפֶת:

CHAPTER VI.

- א וַיְהִי כִּי-הִחַל הָאָדָם לָרֹב עַל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּבָנוֹת יָלְדוּ לָהֶם:
- 2 וַיִּרְאוּ בְנֵי-הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם כִּי טֹבֹת הֵנָּה וַיִּקְחוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ:

תרי טעמי, והקורא יטעים הגרש קודם התלשא ○ v. 29.

- 3 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לֹא-יֵדוּן רוּחִי בָאָדָם לְעֹלָם בְּשָׁגֶם הוּא
בָּשָׂר וְהָיוּ יָמָיו מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה:
- 4 הַנִּפְלִיִּים הָיוּ בָּאָרֶץ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי-כֵן אִשָּׁר
יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם וַיֵּלְדוּ לָהֶם הַמָּה
הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעוֹלָם אָנָּשִׁי הַשָּׁם:
- ה וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי רַבָּה רַעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וְכָל-יֶעֶר
מִחֻשְׁבֶּת לִבּוֹ רָק רָע כָּל-הַיּוֹם:
- 6 וַיִּנָּחֶם יְהוָה כִּי-עָשָׂה אֶת-הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב
אֶל-לִבּוֹ:
- 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֲמַחֶה אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר-בְּרָאתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם
כִּי נִחְמַתִּי כִּי עָשִׂיתֶם:
- 8 וְנָח מִצָּא חַן בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה:

פרשת נח.

- 9 אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת נֹחַ אִישׁ צְדִיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו
אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים הִתְהַלָּךְ-נֹחַ:
- 10 וַיּוֹלֵד נֹחַ שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִים אֶת-שֵׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יֶפֶת:
- 11 וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמְלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:
- 12 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וְהִנֵּה נִשְׁחָתָה כִּי-הִשְׁחִית
כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֶת-דַּרְכּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים לָנֹחַ קֵץ כָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּא לְפָנַי כִּי-מָלְאָה

הָאָרֶץ חָמָס מִפְּנֵיהֶם וְהִנְנִי מַשְׁחִיתָם אֶת-הָאָרֶץ:

14 עֲשֵׂה לָךְ תֵּבַת עֲצֵי-גֹפֶר קִנִּים תַּעֲשֶׂה אֶת-הַתֵּבָה

וּכְפַרְתָּ אֹתָהּ מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ בַּכֹּפֶר:

טו וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת אַמָּה אָרְךָ הַתֵּבָה

חֲמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחְבָּהּ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמָתָהּ:

16 צֹהַר תַּעֲשֶׂה לַתֵּבָה וְאֶל-אַמָּה תְּבַלְלָנָה מִלְמַעְלָה וּפֶתַח

הַתֵּבָה בְּצִדָּהּ תִּשָּׂא תַּחְתִּים שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים תַּעֲשֶׂה:

17 וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי מֵבִיא אֶת-הַמָּבּוּל מִיָּם עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְשַׁחַת

כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם כֹּל

אֲשֶׁר-בָּאָרֶץ יָגוּעַ:

18 וְהִקְמַתִי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתָּךְ וּבֵאתָ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וּבְנֶיךָ

וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וְנִשְׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתָּךְ:

19 וּמִכָּל-הַחַי מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל תָּבִיא אֶל-הַתֵּבָה

לְהַחֲיָת אִתָּךְ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה יִהְיוּ:

כ מִהָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ מִכָּל רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה

לְמִינֵהוּ שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל יָבֹאוּ אֵלֶיךָ לְהַחֲיָת:

21 וְאַתָּה קַח-לָךְ מִכָּל-מֵאֵכֶל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכֵל וְאִסַּפְתָּ אֵלֶיךָ

וְהָיָה לָךְ וּלְהֶם לְאִכְלָהּ:

22 וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים כֵּן עָשָׂה:

CHAPTER VII.

- א וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָנֹחַ בֹּא-אִתָּהּ וְכָל-בֵּיתְךָ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה כִּי-
 אֶתְּךָ רָאִיתִי צָדִיק לִפְנֵי בְרֹדֶר הַזֶּה:
 ב מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה תִּקַּח-לָךְ שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה אִישׁ
 וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר לֹא טְהוֹרָה הִוא שְׁנַיִם
 אִישׁ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ:
 ג גַּם מֵעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה לַחַיּוֹת
 זֶרַע עַל-פָּנָי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ:
 ד כִּי לַיָּמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה אָנֹכִי מִמַּטֵּיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים
 יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה וּמָחִיתִי אֶת-כָּל-הַיְּקוּם אֲשֶׁר
 עָשִׂיתִי מֵעַל פָּנָי הָאֲדָמָה:
 ה וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר-צִוָּהוּ יְהוָה:
 ו וַנֹּחַ בֶּן-יָשָׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְהַמָּבּוּל הָיָה מִיָּם עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
 ז וַיָּבֹא נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְנִשְׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה מִפְּנֵי
 מִי הַמָּבּוּל:
 ח מִן-הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר אֵינָנָה טְהוֹרָה
 וּמִן-הָעוֹף וְכָל אֲשֶׁר-רָמַשׁ עַל-הָאֲדָמָה:
 ט שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֶּבֶה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בְּאִשֶּׁר
 צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ:
 י וַהֲיִי לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים וּמִי הַמָּבּוּל הָיָה עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

11 בַּשָּׁנָה שֵׁש־מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה לַחַי־נֹחַ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בִשְׁבַע־
עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה נִבְקָעוּ כָּל־מַעֲיָנוֹת תְּהוֹם
רָבָה וָאֲרֶבֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם נִפְתְּחוּ:

12 וַיְהִי הַגֶּשֶׁם עַל־הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וָאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה:

13 בַּעֲצֵם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם־וַחַם וַיִּפֹּת בְּנֵי־נֹחַ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ
נָח וּשְׁלֹשֶׁת נָשִׁי־בָנָיו אִתָּם אֶל־הַתֶּבֶה:

14 הָמָּה וְכָל־הַחַיָּה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל־הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל־
הָרֶמֶשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָרֶץ לְמִינֵהוּ וְכָל־הָעוֹף לְמִינֵהוּ
כָּל צֶפֶר כָּל־כָּנָף:

טו וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל־נֹחַ אֶל־הַתֶּבֶה שְׁנַיִם שָׁנִים מְכֹל־הַבָּשָׂר
אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים:

16 וַהֲבֵאִים זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה מְכֹל־בָּשָׂר בָּאוּ כֹּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ
אֱלֹהִים וַיִּסְגֹּר יְהוָה בָּעָרֹ:

17 וַיְהִי הַמַּבּוּל אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַיָּרֻבוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּשְׂאוּ
אֶת־הַתֶּבֶה וַתָּרֶם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

18 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיָּרֻבוּ מְאֹד עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַתִּלָּךְ הַתֶּבֶה עַל־
פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:

19 וַהֲמַיִם גָּבְרוּ מְאֹד מְאֹד עַל־הָאָרֶץ וַיָּכֶסּוּ כָּל־הַחַיִּים
הַגִּבֹּהִים אֲשֶׁר־תַּחַת כָּל־הַשָּׁמַיִם:

כ חָמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אֲמָה מִלְמַעְלָה גָבְרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיָּכֶסּוּ הַחַיִּים:

21 וַיָּגֹעַ כָּל־בָּשָׂר הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָרֶץ בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה
וּבַחַיָּה וּבְכָל־הַשָּׂרֵץ הַשָּׂרֵץ עַל־הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הָאָדָם:

22 כָּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת-רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאִפְיוֹ מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בַּחֲרֵבָה
מָתוּ:

23 וַיִּמָּח אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם וְאֲשֶׁר וְעַל-פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם
עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּמָּחוּ מִן-הָאָרֶץ
וַיֵּשָׁאֶר אֶדְ-נֹחַ וְאֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתְּבָה:

24 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֹת יוֹם:

CHAPTER VIII.

וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ וְאֶת כָּל-הַחַיָּה וְאֶת-כָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה *
אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתְּבָה וַיַּעֲבֹר אֱלֹהִים רוּחַ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּשֻׁבוּ
הַמַּיִם:

וַיִּסְכְּרוּ מַעֲיֵנֹת תְּהוֹם וַאֲרֵבַת הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּכְלֹא הַנֶּשֶׁם
מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם:

וַיָּשֻׁבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַלֹּךְ וַיָּשׁוּב וַיִּחְסְרוּ הַמַּיִם
מִקְצֵה חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֹת יוֹם:

וַתֵּנַח הַתְּבָה בַּחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בִּשְׁבַע-הָעָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ
עַל הָרִי אָרָרַט:

וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הַלֹּךְ וַחֲסוֹר עַד הַחֲדָשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי בְּעֲשִׂירֵי
בָּאָחֵר לַחֲדָשׁ נִרְאוּ רֵאשֵׁי הַהָרִים:

וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֹחַ אֶת-חֲלוֹן הַתְּבָה
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה:

7 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הָעֶרֶב וַיֵּצֵא יָצוֹא וַיָּשׁוּב עַד-יְבֹשֶׁת הַמַּיִם
מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

8 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה מֵאֵתוֹ לִרְאוֹת הַקָּלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאָרֶץ:

9 וְלֹא-מָצָאָהּ הַיּוֹנָה מָנוּחַ לְכַף-רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשֶׁב אֵלָיו אֶל-
הַתֵּבָה בִּי-מַיִם עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקְחָהּ
וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל-הַתֵּבָה:

י וַיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אֲחֵרִים וַיִּסָּף שַׁלַּח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה
מִן-הַתֵּבָה:

11 וַתָּבֹא אֵלָיו הַיּוֹנָה לָעֵת עֶרֶב וַהֲנֶה עַל-הַיָּם טָרֵף בִּפְיָהּ
וַיֵּדַע נֹחַ בִּי-קָלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

12 וַיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אֲחֵרִים וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה וְלֹא-
יָסָפָה שׁוּב-אֵלָיו עוֹד:

13 וַיְהִי בְאַחַת וָשֶׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה בְּרֵאשׁוֹן בְּאַחַד לַחֲדָשׁ
חָרְבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ וַיָּסַר נֹחַ אֶת-מִכְסֵּה הַתֵּבָה
וַיֵּרָא וַהֲנֶה חָרְבוּ פְנֵי הָאָרֶץ:

14 וּבַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְשִׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ יָבֹשָׁה
הָאָרֶץ:

טו וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל-נֹחַ לֵאמֹר:

16 צֵא מִן-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וּבְנֶיךָ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתְּךָ:

17 בַּל-הֲחִיָּה אֲשֶׁר-אַתָּה מְכַל-בֶּשֶׂר בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ הוֹצֵא אֹתָךְ וְיִשְׂרְצוּ בָאָרֶץ
וּפָרוּ וּרְבוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

18 וַיֵּצֵא-נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְנִשְׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ:

19 בַּל-הֲחִיָּה בַּל-הָרֶמֶשׂ וְכָל-הָעוֹף כָּל רוֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
לְמִשְׁפַּחְתֵּיהֶם יֵצְאוּ מִן-הַתֵּבָה:

וַיֵּבֶן נֹחַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוָה וַיִּקַּח מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה
וּמִכָּל הָעוֹף הַטְּהוֹר וַיַּעַל עֹלֹת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ:

21 וַיֵּרַח יְהוָה אֶת-רֵיחַ הַנִּיחֹחַ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-לִבּוֹ לֹא
אֲסַף לְקַלֵּל עוֹד אֶת-הָאָדָמָה בַּעֲבוּר הָאָדָם כִּי יַצַּר
לֵב הָאָדָם רָע מִנְעֲרֹו וְלֹא-אֲסַף עוֹד לְהַכּוֹת אֶת-
כָּל-חַי בָּאֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי:

22 עַד כָּל-יְמֵי הָאָרֶץ זֶרַע וְקָצִיר וְקָר וְחָם וְקֵיץ וְחָרָף
וַיּוֹם וְלַיְלָה לֹא יִשָּׁבְתוּ:

VOCABULARIES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE VOCABULARIES.

act., active.	Imv., Imperative.
adv., adverb.	Inf., Infinitive.
apoc., apocopated.	interrog., interrogative.
c., common.	m., masculine.
cf., compare.	n., noun.
conj., conjunctive.	Nĭph., Nĭph'āl.
consec., consecutive.	Part., Participle.
const., construct.	Perf., Perfect.
dem., demonstrative.	pers., personal.
f., feminine.	prep., preposition.
gutt., guttural.	pr. n., proper noun.
Hĭph., Hĭph'āl.	pron., pronoun.
Hĭthp., Hĭthpā'el.	sg., singular.
Impf., Imperfect.	suf., suffix.

In the Hebrew-English Vocabulary the numeral immediately following the Hebrew word indicates the number of times it occurs in the Old Testament.

In the English-Hebrew Vocabulary the numeral immediately following each word indicates the number of the corresponding Hebrew word in the Hebrew-English Vocabulary.

HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

OF GENESIS I-VIII.

1. אֲב (const. אָבִי) [1155] ('ābh), m., *father*.
2. אֶבֶן [266] ('ēbhēn), f., *stone*.
3. אֶד [2] ('ēdh), m., *mist, vapor*.
4. אָדָם [560] ('ādhām), m., *man*; cf. אִישׁ.
5. אֲדָמָה (const. אֲדָמָת) [225] ('ādhāmā), f., *ground, earth*.
6. אֹהֶל [350] ('ōhēl), m., *tent*.
7. אֹר [102] ('ôr), *be light, shine*, ('ע"ו Gutt. and פ'). Hīph., *give light*. Inf. with prep. לְ, לְהַאֲרִי, i. 15, 17, &c.
8. אֹר [120] ('ôr), m., *light*.
9. אוֹת [76] ('ôth), f., *sign, pl. אתת*.
10. אִז (āz), adv., *then*.
11. אָזֶן [42] ('āzān), Qāl not used. ('פ' Gutt.), Hīph., *listen, give ear*, Imv. 2d pl. הִאֲזֵנָה, iv. 23.
12. אח (const. אחִי) [688] ('ah), m., *brother*.
13. אחות (const. אחֹת) [113] ('āhōth), f., *sister*.
14. אֶחָד [1000] ('ēhādh), m., *one*, f. const. אחַת, iv. 19.
15. אַחֵר (const. אַחֵר) [180] ('āhēr), m., *another*, pl. אַחֵרִים.
16. אַחֲרֵי [770] ('āhār), prep. *after*, pl. only in const. אַחֲרֵי.
17. אֵי (const. אֵי) ('āy), interrog. adv. *where?* אֵיכָּה *where art thou?* iii. 9.
18. אֵיכָּה (const. אֵיכָּת) [5] ('ēbhā), f., *enmity*.
19. אֵין ('āyīn), (*nothing*), *there is not*, const. אֵין, with m. suf. אֵינָנִי, v. 24.
20. אִישׁ [1700] ('iš), m., *man*, cf. אָדָם.
21. אֶךְ ('ākh), *surely, only*.
22. אָכַל [821] ('ākhāl), *eat, devour*, (פ"א), Impf. וַיֹּאכַל, iii. 6, נֹאכַל, iii. 2, Nīph. Impf. וַיֵּאכַל, vi. 21.
23. אֹכֶלָה [18] ('ōkhālā), f., *food*.
24. אֶל ('ēl), prep. *unto*, with suf., אֵלַי, *unto me*. זֶה.
25. אֵלֶּה ('ēllé), pron. *these*, cf.
26. אֱלֹהִים [2500] ('ēlôhîm), pl. m., *God* (sing. אֱלֹהֵי used in poetry).

27. אִם [220] ('ēm), *f., mother*, with *m. suf.* אִמּוֹ.
28. אם ('im), *conj. if*.
29. אַמָּה [240] ('āmmā), *f., cubit*.
30. אָמַר [5026] ('āmār), *say*. (א"ל & ל"א Gutt.). *Inf. const.* אָמַר, with לָאמַר = לָאמַר, *i. 22, v. 29. Impf. with Wāw consec.* וַיֹּאמֶר, *i. 3, 6, &c., וַתֹּאמֶר, iii. 2, 13, &c.*
31. אִמְרָה (const. אִמְרַת) [35] ('imrā), *f., utterance, song*, *iv. 23.* [(man).
32. אֲנוֹשׁ ('enôš), *pr. n. Enosh*,
33. אֲנֹכִי ('ānōkhî), *pers. pron. I*.
34. אָסַף [214] ('āšaph), *gather*, ('פ' Gutt.), אִסְפָּה, *vi. 21.*
35. אָף [282] ('āph), *m., nose, anger*, *pl. with prep. and suf.* בְּאַפִּי, *Dual אַפִּים*.
36. אֲף ('āph), *conj. yea more, but even*, אֲף כִּי *is it true that?* *iii. 1.*
37. אֲרָבָה ('arūbbā), *f., lattice, window*, *pl. אֲרָבוֹת*.
38. אַרְבַּע (m. אֲרָבְעָה) [320] ('ārbā'), *f., four, ord. רְבִיעִי*.
39. אֲרָךְ [96] ('ōrēkh), *m., length*.
40. אֲרֶץ [2000] ('érēṣ) *f., earth*.
41. אָרַר [57] ('ārār), *curse*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע"ע), *Pass. part.*
- אָרַר, *iii. 14, iv. 11. P'ēl, אָרַר, with fem. suf. אָרַרָה, v. 29.*
42. אָרַרַט ('arārāt), *pr. n. Ararat*.
43. אִשָּׁה (for אִנְשָׁה) (const. אִשְׁת) [470] ('iššā), *woman*, with *suf. אִשְׁתּוֹ*, *vii. 2, pl. נִשִּׁים*, *const. נִשִּׁי*, *vi. 18.*
44. אִשֶּׁר ('aššēr), *rel. pron. who, which*.
45. אֵת ('ēth), *particle placed before definite accusative; before Mäqqēph אֵת־, with suf. אֵתָם, אֵתָו, i. 27, 28.*
46. אֵת ('ēth), *prep. with*.
47. אַתָּה ('attā), *personal pron. thou*.
48. בִּי (b^e), *prep. in, on, among*.
49. בָּדַד [11] (bādh), *m., separation*, לְבָדּוֹ, *to his separation=alone*, *ii. 18.*
50. בָּדַל [42] (bādhāl), *Qāl not used. Hiph. separate, divide; Impf. with Wāw consecutive וַיִּבְדֵּל, i. 4, 7, &c., Part. מְבַדֵּל, dividing, i. 6.*
51. בְּדִלְחָ [2] (b^edhōlāḥ), *bdellium*, *ii. 12.* [ness.
52. בָּהוּ [3] (bōhû), *m., empty*.
53. בְּהֵמָה [300] (b^ehēmā), *f., beast, dumb brute*.

54. בּוֹא [2619] (bô'), *go in, come.* (ו'ע and ל'א. Qāl Perf. בָּא, vi. 16. Hīph. Perf. הֵבִיא, *bring*, iv. 4. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיָּבֵא, ii. 19, iv. 3.
55. בּוֹשׁ [109] (bôš), *be ashamed*, (ו'ע), Hīthpôlêl Impf. יִתְבַּשֵּׁשׁ, ii. 25.
56. בָּחַר [102] (bāḥār), *choose*, (ו'ע and ל'א Gutt.).
57. בֵּין (from בֵּין [168] (bên), (*interval*) prep. *between*, for בֵּין...בֵּין, occurs ל'...בֵּין.
58. בַּיִת (const. בֵּית [2100] (bāyīth), m., *house, household*, with suf. בֵּיתָךְ, vii. 1, pl. בָּתִּים, (bâtīm).
59. בְּכוֹרָה [120] (b'khôrā), f., *first-born*, pl. בְּכוֹרוֹת.
60. בִּלְתִּי (bīltî), adv. of negation, *lest, not, that not*, iii. 11.
61. בֵּן [4500] (bên), m., *son*.
62. בָּנָה [380] (bānā), *build*, (ל'ה), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּבֶן, ii. 22. Part. בֹּנֶה, iv. 17.
63. בְּעִבּוֹר (bā'bhûr), prep. *for, in behalf of*, comp. of בָּ and עִבּוֹר from עָבַר, *pass over*.
64. בְּעַד (b'ādḥ), prep. *behind, after*, with suf. בְּעַדוֹ, *after him*, vii. 16.
65. בָּקַע [51] (bāqā'), *cleave, divide*. Nīph. *be broken up*, vii. 11. (ל' Gutt.) [יִג, dawn.
66. בָּקַר [210] (bōqēr), m., *morn-*
67. בָּרָא [53] (bārā'), *cut, form, create*, (ו'ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּבְרָא.
68. בָּרַזַל [73] (bārzēl), m., *iron*.
69. בְּרִית [280] (b'rīth), f., *covenant*, הִקְיָם ב', *establish a covenant*.
70. בָּרַךְ [413] (bārākh), *bend the knee*. (ו'ע Gutt.) Pī'el בָּרַךְ, *bless*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיְבָרֶךְ, i. 22, v. 2.
71. בָּשָׂר [270] (bāsār), m., *flesh*.
72. בַּת [400] (bāth), f., *daughter*.
73. גְּבִיחָה [35] (gābhô(ā)h), adj. *high*, pl. גְּבִיחִים.
74. גִּבּוֹר [150] (gībbôr), m., *hero, man of valor*.
75. גִּבּוֹר [23] (gābhār), *be strong, be mighty*. (Cf. גִּבּוֹר).
76. גָּדוֹל [330] (gādhôl), m., *great, elder*.
77. גָּוַע [24] (gāwā'), *die, expire*, (ל' Gutt.). Impf. יִגַּוַע, vi. 17.
78. גִּחְוֹן [2] (gāḥôn), m., *belly*. גִּחְוֹנָךְ, iii. 14.

79. גִּיחוֹן (gîhôn), pr. n. *Gihon*.
80. גַּם (gām), conj. *also*, גַּם... גַּם, *both... and*.
81. גֶּן [3] (găn), c. or f. *garden, park*. [pitch-wood.
82. גֹּפֶר [1] (gōphēr), m., *pitch*,
83. גָּרַשׁ [47] (gārāš), *drive, cast out*, (ע' Gutt.). Pī'el, גָּרַשׁ *expel*, iv. 14. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּגְרַשׁ, iii. 24.
84. גִּשְׁם [35] (gěšēm), m., *gushing rain, heavy shower*.
85. דָּבַק [54] (dābhāq), *cleave, adhere*, ii. 24.
86. דָּגָה (or דָּג m.) [33] (dāghā), f., *fish*, const. דָּגַת, i. 26, 28.
87. דִּין or דִּון [23] (dîn or dîn), *rule, judge*, (ע"י). Impf. יִדֹּן, vi. 3.
88. דֹּר [170] (dôr), m., *age, generation*, pl. îm and ôth.
89. דָּם [360] (dām), m., *blood*, pl. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, iv. 10.
90. דְּמוּת [25] (d'mûth), f., *likeness, image*.
91. דַּרְדָּר [2] (dārdār), m., *thorny plant, thistle*, iii. 18.
92. דֶּרֶךְ [690] (dérĕkh), c. *way, journey*.
93. דָּשָׁא [2] (dāšā'), *sprout*. (ל'א), Hiph. Impf. תִּדְשָׁא, i. 11.
94. דִּשְׁא [14] (désšē'), m., *tender grass*.
95. ה־ (הָל) (hă), Article, *the*, other forms are: הַ, הָ, הֵ, cf. Arabic *al*.
96. ה־ (h*), Interrog. particle, same as Latin *ne*, other forms: הֵ, הָ.
97. הֶבֶל (hébhěl), m., pr. n. *Abel*.
98. הוּא (hû'), pers. pron. *he*.
99. הִיא (hāyā), *be, happen, come to pass*, (ל'ה), הִיָּתָה, i. 2, וְהָיָה, i. 14, 15, Inf. const. הִיָּתָה with ב and suf. בְּהִיָּתָם, iv. 8, Impf. יִהְיֶה, i. 29, תִּהְיֶה, iv. 12, apoc. יִהְיֶה, i. 3, 6, with Wāw conjunctive וַיִּהְיֶה, i. 6, with Wāw consec. וַיִּהְיֶה, i. 3, 5, &c.
100. הָלַךְ [526] (hālākh), *go*, Part. act. הֹלֵךְ, ii. 14, Hith. *walk, go about*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּתְּהַלֵּךְ, v. 24. [behold, lo!
101. הֵן, הֵנָּה (hēn, hīnnē), adv.
102. הֵנָּה (hēnnā), pers. pron. f., *they*.
103. הִפָּךְ [95] (hāphākh), *turn, change into*, (פ'א Gutt.). Hithpā'el Part. מִתְּהַפֵּכֶת *turning itself*, iii. 24.

104. הָר [560] (hār), m., *mountain*, pl. הָרִים.
105. הָרַג [170] (hārāgh), *kill, slay*, ('פ and 'ע Gutt.), iv. 23. Impf. with suf. יִהְרַגְנִי, iv. 14, with Wāw consec. וַיִּהְרַגְהוּ, iv. 8.
106. הָרָה [43] (hārā), *conceive*, ('ל"ה and 'פ Gutt. and 'ל"ה). Impf. תִּהְרָה, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַתֵּהָרֶה, iv. 1, 17, &c.
107. הָרָן [2] (hērôn), m., *conception*.
108. ו (w^e), conj. *and*, other forms וּ, וְ, וֹ, וֹ, depending on tone and following vowel.
109. זֶה [13] (zé), dem. pron. m., *this*, f. זֹאת, cf. אֵלֶּה.
110. זָהָב [368] (zāhābh), m., *gold*.
111. זַיִת [38] (zäyith), m., *olive-tree*. [ber.
112. זָכַר [169] (zākhār), *remember*.
113. זָכָר [82] (zākhār), m., *male*.
114. זָעָה [1] (zê'ā), f., *sweat*, const. זָעַת, iii. 19.
115. זָרַע [55] (zārā'), *sow*, ('ע and 'ל Gutt.). Part. זֹרֵעַ, i. 11, Hiph. *yield seed*, Part. מְזַרֵּעַ, i. 11, 12.
116. זֶרַע [220] (zérā'), m., *seed*, in pause, זֹרַע, i. 29, *seed-time*, viii. 22.
117. חָבָא [33] (hābhā'), Qāl not used. ('פ Gutt. and 'ל"א). Hith. *hide oneself*, Impf. with Wāw cons. וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא, iii. 8.
118. חֲבוּרָה [29] (hābbūrā), f., *bruise, wound*, with suf., חֲבַרְתִּי, iv. 23.
119. חֲגוּרָה [6] (hāghôrā), f., *girdle*. [Hiddekel, Tigris.
120. חֲדָקַל (hāddéqāl), pr. n.
121. חֹדֶשׁ [300] (hōdhēš), m., *new moon, month*.
122. חוּהָ (hāwwā), f., pr. n. *Eve*.
123. חוּל [64] (hûl) and חִיל (hîl), *be pained, wait*, Qāl Impf. 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַל, viii. 10, ('פ Gutt. and 'ע"ו).
124. חוּץ [172] (hûç), m., *outside, street*, מִבֵּית מִחוּץ, *from within, from without*, vi. 14.
125. חַטָּאת [3] (hāttā'th), f., *sin*.
126. חַי [500] (hāy), m., *life*, pl. חַיִּים.
127. חַיָּה [264] (hāyā), *live*, ('פ Gutt. and 'ל"ה), Inf. חַיִּית, Impf. יִחַיָּה, apoc. יָחִי, with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַי, v. 6, 9.

128. חַיָּה [500] (ḥäyyā), f., *living creature, beast*, const. חַיִּית, poet. חַיִּיתָ, i. 24.
129. חַי [23] (ḥäyāy), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע"ע), חִי, iii. 22, v. 5. [*fatness*.]
130. חֶלֶב [90] (ḥēlēbh), m., *fat*,
131. חִלּוֹן [31] (ḥällôn), c., *hole, window*.
132. חָלַל [139] (ḥālāl), *loose, set free*, ('פ' Gutt. and ע"ע), Hiph. הֵחֵל, *begin*, vi. 1, Hôph. הוּחַל, *it was begun*, iv. 26.
133. חָם [16] (ḥām), pr. n. *Ham*.
134. חֹם [14] (ḥôm), m., *heat*.
135. חָמַד [20] (ḥamādh), *desire*, ('פ' Gutt.), Niph. part. נִחְמַד, iii. 6. [*lence*.]
136. חָמָס [60] (ḥāmās), m., *vio-*
137. חָמֵשׁ [44] (ḥāmēš), f., *five*, ordinal חֲמִישִׁי, *fifth*.
138. חֵן [69] (ḥēn), m., *favor, grace*. [*Enoch*.]
139. חֲנוּךְ [8] (ḥānôkh), pr. n.
140. חָסַר [22] (ḥāšēr), *be diminished, fail*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
141. חָרַב [40] (ḥārēbh), *dry up*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
142. חֶרֶב [400] (ḥērēbh), f., *sword*.
143. חֲרָבָה [8] (ḥārābhā), f., *dryness, dry land*.
144. חָרָה [92] (ḥārā), *burn, glow* (with anger), ('פ' and 'ע Gutt. and ל"ה). Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַר, iv. 5.
145. חֹרֶף [7] (ḥōrēph), m., *winter*.
146. חֹרֵשׁ [1] (ḥôrēš), m., *tool, cutting instrument*, iv. 22.
147. חֹשֶׁךְ [78] (ḥōšēkh), m., *darkness*.
148. טָהוֹר [92] (tāhôr), adj., *clean*, f. טְהוֹרָה, vii. 2.
149. טוֹב [550] (tôbh), m., *good*.
150. טָרַם (têrēm), adv. *not yet, before*.
151. טָרַף [1] (tārāph), adj. *fresh, newly plucked*.
152. יָבֵל (yābhāl), pr. n. *Jabal*.
153. יָבֵשׁ [60] (yābhēš), *bedried up*. Qāl Inf. const. יִבְשֶׁת, viii. 7, ('פ').
154. יַבְשָׁה [14] (yābbāšā), f., *dry land*.
155. יָד [1580] (yādh), f., *hand*.
156. יָדַע [1045] (yādhā'), *know*, ('פ' and 'ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. יִדַּעַת.
157. יְהוָה (y'êhōwā), *Jehovah*.
158. יוֹבֵל (yûbhāl), pr. n. *Jubal*.

159. יוֹם [2250] (yôm), *day*, pl. יָמִים, const. יָמֵי.
160. יוֹנָה [33] (yônā), f., *dove*.
161. יָטַב [23] (yātābh), *be good*, (פ''), Hiph. Impf. יִיטִיב, iv. 7.
162. יָלַךְ [490] (yālādh), *bear, bring forth*, (פ''), Inf. const. לָלֶכֶת, with לָלֶכֶת, iv. 2, Impf. יֵלֶךְ iv. 1, 17, &c., Niph. *be born*, Impf. יוֹלֵךְ, iv. 18, Hiph. *beget*, הוֹלִיד, v. 4, 7, &c., Impf. יוֹלֵד, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּלֶד, v. 4, 7, &c.
163. יָלַד [88] (yélēdh), m., *child*.
164. יָם [380] (yām), m., *sea*, pl. יָמִים.
165. יוֹסֵף [210] (yāšāph), *add*, (פ''), Hiph. Impf. יוֹסִיף, apoc. יוֹסֵף, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּסֵף, iv. 2.
166. יָפֶת [11] (yéphēth), pr. n. *Japheth*.
167. יָצָא [1075] (yāçā'), *go out*, (פ'') and (ל''). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּצֵא, iv. 16. Hiph. *bring out*. Impf. יוֹצֵא, 3d f. with Wāw consec. וַתּוֹצֵא, i. 12.
168. יָצַר [62] (yāçār), *form*, (פ'') and (ל' Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּצֶר, ii. 7.
169. יָצַר [9] (yēçēr), m., *form, imagination*.
170. יָקוּם [2] (y^eqûm), m., *what exists, living being*, (root קוּם).
171. יָרָא [315] (yārē'), *fear*, (פ''), (ע' Gutt., and ל''). Impf. יִירָא, 1st sing. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּרָא, iii. 10.
172. יָרַד (in pause יָרֵד), (yérēdh), m., pr. n. *Jared*.
173. יָרֵק [6] (yérēq), m., *greenness*.
174. יָשַׁב [1050] (yāšābh), *sit, dwell*, (פ''), Impf. יֵשֵׁב, with Wāw consec. וַיֵּשֵׁב, iv. 16, Part. Act. יֹשֵׁב, iv. 20.
175. יָשַׁן [16] (yāšēn), *sleep*, (פ''), Impf. יֵשֵׁן, with Wāw consec. וַיֵּשֵׁן, ii. 21.
176. כֹּ (k^e), prep. *as, like*.
177. כָּבַשׁ [15] (kābhāš), *tread upon, subdue*, Imv. with fem. suf. כִּבְשָׁה, i. 28.
178. כּוֹכַב (const. כּוֹכָב) [36] (kôkhābh), m., *star*, pl. כּוֹכָבִים.
179. כֹּחַ [120] (kô(ă)h), m., *strength, might*.

180. כִּי (kî), conj. *that, for*.
181. כֹּל (kōl), m., *totality, all, every*, with Māqqēph כָּל-.
182. כָּלָא [18] (kālā'), *hold, restrain*, (ל'').
183. כָּלָה [206] (kālā), *be ended*, (ל'), Pī'el, *complete, finish*, Impf. יִכְלֶה, vi. 16, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכְלֶה, ii. 2. Pū'al Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכְלֶה, ii. 1.
184. כֵּן (kēn), adv. *so, thus*, כֵּן *therefore, on account of this*, ii. 24, לָכֵן, *therefore*.
185. כִּנּוֹר [42] (kinnôr), m., *harp, lyre*.
186. כָּנָף (const. כְּנָף) [110] (kānāph), f., *wing*.
187. כִּסֶּה [149] (kāṣā), *cover*, Pū. *be covered*, vii. 19, (ל').
188. כַּף [280] (kāph), m., *palm of hand, sole of foot*; dual כַּפַּיִם.
189. כָּפַר [100] (kāphār), *cover* (with pitch), vi. 14.
190. כְּרוּב [90] (k'rûbh), m., *cherub*, pl. כְּרוּבִים.
191. כִּתְנֹת [28] (k'thōnēth), f., *coat, tunic*.
192. לְ (l') prep. *to, for*.
193. לֹא (lô'), adv. *not, no*.
194. לֵב [620] (lēbh), m., *heart*, with 3d m. suf. לְבוֹ.
195. לָבַשׁ [116] (lābhāš), *put on* (clothes), Hīph. *clothe* (another). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּלְבֹּשׁ, iii. 21.
196. לָהֵט [1] (lāhāṭ), m., *flame, glittering blade* (of a sword), iii. 24.
197. לֶחֶם [300] (lēhēm), c., *food, bread*.
198. לִטֵּשׁ [5] (lāṭāš), *hammer, forge*, Part. act. לֹטֵשׁ, iv. 22.
199. לַיַּל [224] (lāyāl), usually לַיְלָה with Hē of acc., m., *night*.
200. לָמָּה (lāmmā), adv. *why?* (מָה, ל').
201. לִמְךָ (lémēkh), pr. n. *Lamech*.
202. לָקַח [966] (lāqāḥ), *take*, ('' Gutt.), Inf. const. לִקְחָה, Impf. יִקַּח, with Wāw consec. וַיִּקַּח, ii. 15, iv. 19. Pū'al, *be taken*, לִקְחָה, ii. 23. [very.]
203. מָאֵד [286] (m'ōdh), adv.
204. מֵאָה (const. מֵאָת) [600] (mē'ā), *hundred*.

205. מֵאוֹר (const. מְאוֹר) [19] (mā'ôr), m., *light, luminary*, pl. מְאוֹרֹת.
206. מֵאֲכָל [30] (mă'akhāl), m., *food*.
207. מַבּוּל [13] (măbbûl), m., *deluge, flood*.
208. מָה (mā), interrog. pron. *what?* Other forms are מָה, מָה, מָה.
209. מַה־לְלֵאל (măh'ăl'ēl, pr. n. *Mahalaleel*.
210. מוֹעֵד [200] (mô'ēdh), m., *set time, season*, plural מוֹעֲדִים.
211. מוֹת [857] (mûth), *die* (ו'ע), Perf. מָת, vii. 22, Inf. abs. מוֹת, ii. 17, Impf. יָמוּת, jussive יָמֹת, with Wāw consec. וַיָּמֹת, v. 5, 8, &c. [altar.
212. מִזְבֵּחַ [310] (mizbē(ă)h), m.,
213. מַחָה [34] (māhā), *wipe out, destroy*, (ו'ע Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. אָמַחַה, vi. 7, Qāl Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּמַּח, vii. 23.
214. מְחֻיָּאל (m'ḥûyā'ēl), pr. n. *Mehu'ael*.
215. מַחֲשָׁבָה [53] (măḥ'sābhā), f., *plan, purpose*, pl. const. מַחֲשָׁבוֹת, vi. 5.
216. מָטָר [18] (māṭār), Qāl not used, Hiph. הִמְטִיר *give rain*, ii. 5.
217. מִי (mî), interrog. pron. *who?*
218. מַיִם (const. מֵי) [600] (mă-yîm), pl. m. (of obs. form מֵי), *water*.
219. מִין [31] (mîn), m., *kind, species*, with prep. and m. sg. suf. לְמִינוֹ or לְמִינֵהוּ, i. 11, 12.
220. מִכְסָּה (const. מְכַסֶּה) [15] (mîkhsé), m., *covering*.
221. מָלֵא [247] (mālē'), *be full*, (ל'א), Imv. 2d pl. מְלֵאוּ, i. 22, 28.
222. מְלָאכָה (const. מְלַאכֶת) [172] (m'elā'khā), f., *work*.
223. מְמִשְׁלָה [17] (mēmšālā), f., *dominion, rule*, const. מְמִשְׁלַת, i. 16.
224. מִן (mîn), prep. *from*, מִן-מִן-הוּ=מִמֶּנּוּ, iii. 3.
225. מְנוּחַ [7] (mānô(ă)h), m., *a resting, resting place*.
226. מִנְחָה (const. מְנַחֶת) [200] (mînḥā), f., *an offering, present*.
227. מַעַיִן [23] (mă'yān), m., *fountain, spring*, plural מַעַיִנִים and מַעַיְנוֹת.

228. מַעַל [137] (mä'äl), adv., above, used only in composition; with הַ locative, מַעְלָה upwards, with ל' and מִן מִלְמַעְלָה lit. from-to-upwards, vii. 20.
229. מַעֲשֵׂה (const. מַעֲשֵׂה) [240] (mä'sé), m., work.
230. מַצָּא [486] (mäçä'), find, (ל' א'), ii. 20, Part. act. מַצָּא, iv. 14.
231. מִקְוֵה (const. מִקְוֵה) [8] (mīqwé), m., collection, gathering, i. 10
232. מְקוֹם (const. מְקוֹם) [380] (mäqôm), c. place.
233. מִקְנֵה (const. מִקְנֵה) [76] (mīqné), m., substance, wealth.
234. מַרְאֵה (const. מַרְאֵה) [101] (mä'r'é), m., appearance, look.
235. מִשָּׁל [79] (mäšäl), rule, with ב, over, Inf. const. with prep. ל, לְמִשָּׁל.
236. מִשְׁפָּחָה [270] (mīšpāhā), f., family, pl. מִשְׁפָּחוֹת.
237. מִתְּוֹשָׁאֵל (m'thûšā'ēl), pr. n. Methushael.
238. מִתְּוֹשָׁלַח (m'thûšēlāh), pr. n. Methusalch.
239. נָגַד [379] (näghädh), Qäl not used (פ' ו'), Hīph. הִגִּיד tell, show, iii. 11.
240. נֶגֶד [néghēdh], prep. before, in presence of, with suf. נֶגְדוֹ, ii. 18.
241. נָגַע [148] (näghä'), touch, smite, (פ' ו' and ל' Gutt.), Impf. תִּנְגַּעַי, iii. 3.
242. נָדָה [24] (nādh) m., fugitive.
243. נָהָר [123] (nāhār), m., river.
244. נֹדַד (nôdh), pr. n. Nod.
245. נֹחַ [64] (nû(ä)h), rest, (פ' ו' and ל' Gutt.), Hīph. הִנִּיחַ, cause to rest, Impf. with suf. and Wāw consec. וַיִּנְחֵהוּ, ii. 15, Qäl Impf. 3 f. sg. with Wāw consec. וַתִּנַּח, viii. 2.
246. נֹחַ (nô(ä)h), pr. n. Noah.
247. נָחַם [106] (nähām), Qäl not used, (פ' ו' and ע' Gutt.), Nīph. נִתְנַחַם, repent, pity, Impf. יִנְחֵם, vi. 6, Pī'el comfort, Impf. יִנְחֵם, v. 29.
248. נָחַשׁ [30] (nähāš), m., serpent.
249. נְחֹשֶׁת [135] (n'ḥōšēth), m., bronze.
250. נָטַע [58] (nāṭä'), plant, (פ' ו' and ל' Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּטַּע, ii. 8.

251. נִיחָח [43] (nîhō(ă)ḥ), m., *rest, pleasantness*.
252. נָכַח [499] (nākhā), Qāl not used, (ל' and פ''), Hīph. הָכַח, *smite, strike*, Inf. const. הָכוֹת, iv. 15.
253. נָע [43] (nā'), m., *wanderer*.
254. נַעֲמָה (nă'amā), pr. n., *Naamah*.
255. נַעֲרִים [46] (n'ûrîm), (def. writing for נַעֲוִרִים), used only in pl., m., *youth*, i. e., *time of youth*.
256. נָפַח [12] (nāphāḥ), *blow, breathe*, (ל' and פ''), Gutt., Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּפַּח, ii. 7.
257. נָפִיל [2] (nāphîl), m., used only in pl. נַפְלִים, *giants*.
258. נָפַל [417] (nāphāl), *fall*, (פ''), Hīph. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּפֹּל, ii. 21.
259. נֶפֶשׁ [780] (néphěš), f., *breath, soul*. [*female*].
260. נִקְבְּהָ [22] (n'qēbhā), f.,
261. נָקַם [34] (nāqām), *avenge*, (פ''), Hōph. יָקַם, in pause יָקַם, iv. 15.
262. נָשָׂא [706] (nāsā'), *lift up*, (ל' and פ''), Inf. const. שָׂאת, iv. 7.
263. נָשָׂא [17] (nāsā'), Qāl not used, Hīph. *deceive, seduce*, (ל' and פ'').
264. נִשְׁמָה (const. נִשְׁמַת) [24] (n'sāmā), f., *breath, spirit*.
265. נָתַן [2090] (nāthān), *give*, (פ''), Inf. const. תַּת, iv. 12, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּתֵּן, i. 17.
266. סָבַב [156] (šābhābh), *turn, encompass* (ע''), Part. act. סָבֵב, ii. 11, 13.
267. סָגַר [90] (šāghār), *shut*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּסְגֹּר, ii. 21.
268. סֹר [293] (šûr), *turn aside*, (ע''). [*shut up*].
269. סָחַר [3] (šākhār), (= סָגַר)
270. סִפֵּר [172] (šēphēr), m., *writing, book*.
271. סָתַר [83] (šāthār), *hide*, Nīph. Impf. אָסַתַּר, iv. 14.
272. עָבַר [286] ('ābhādh), *serve, till*, (פ''), Gutt., Inf. const. with prep. לְ, לְעָבֹד, ii. 5.
273. עָבַר [551] ('ābhār), *pass over* (פ''), Gutt.).
274. עַד ('ādh), prep. *till, until*.
275. עָדָה ('ādhā), pr. n. *Ada*.
276. עֵדֶן [3] ('ēdhēn), m., *Eden*.
277. עֹנֵב [4] ('ūghābh), m., *pipe, reed, organ*.

278. עֹד ('ôdh), adv. *still, yet, again.*
279. עֹלָה (const. עֹלֹת) [386] ('ôlā), f., *burnt-offering*, pl. עֹלוֹת.
280. עֹן (const. עֹנִין) [226] ('āwôn), m., *guilt, sin.*
281. עֹלָם [430] ('ôlām), m., *age, eternity.*
282. עוֹף [32] ('ûph), *fly*, (פ' Gutt. and ע''), Pôlêl Impf. יְעוֹפֵף, i. 20.
283. עוֹף [70] ('ôph), m., *bird*, *fowl*, collective.
284. עוֹר [95] ('ôr), m., *skin.*
285. עֹזַב [114] ('azābh), *leave, forsake*, (פ' Gutt.), Impf יְעֹזֵב, ii. 24.
286. עֹזֵר [21] ('ēzër), m., *help.*
287. עֵין [872] ('ăyīn), f., *eye*, pl. with suf. עֵינִים, iii. 5.
288. עִיר [1074] ('îr), f., *city*, pl. עִירִים.
289. עִירָד ('îrādh), pr. n. *Irad.*
290. עִרֹם [10] ('êrôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עִרְמִים, iii. 7.
291. עַל ('āl), prep. *upon*, with מֵעַל, *from upon.*
292. עֹלָה [862] ('ālā), *go up*, (פ' Gutt. and ל''), Impf. יְעֹלֶה, ii. 6, Hiph. *offer up.*
293. עֹלָה (const. עֹלָה) [18] ('ālē), m., *leaf.*
294. עִם ('im), prep. *with, along with.*
295. עֶפֶר [108] ('āphār), m., *dust.*
296. עֵץ [326] ('ēṣ), m., *tree.*
297. עָצַב [17] ('āṣābh), *suffer pain*, (פ' Gutt.), Hithp. w. Wāw consec. וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב, *grieve oneself*, vi. 6.
298. עָצַב [7] ('éṣābh), m., *pain, grievance.*
299. עֲצָבוֹן (const. עֲצָבוֹן) [3] (iṣṣābhôn), m., *labor, pain.*
300. עֲצָם [120] ('éṣēm), f., *bone.*
301. עָקַב (const. עָקַב) [14] ('āqēbh), m., *heel.*
302. עָרַב [132] ('érēbh), m., *evening.* [raven.
303. עָרַב [10] ('ôrēbh), m.,
304. עָרוֹם and עָרֹם [16] ('ārôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עָרְמִים, but עָרוּמִים ('rūmīm), ii. 25.
305. עָרוּם [11] ('ārūm), m., *prudent, crafty.*
306. עֵשֶׁב [33] ('ēsēbh), m., *green herb, plant.*
307. עָשָׂה [2521] ('āsā), *do, make*, (פ' Gutt. and ל''), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּעַשׂ, i. 7.

308. עֲשִׂירִי [26] ('āsîrî), ordinal num. *tenth*.
309. עָשָׂר [333] ('āsār), cardinal number *ten*, used only in compounds with units, as in אַחַד עָשָׂר *eleven*, fem. עֶשְׂרֵה ('ēsre), v. 8.
310. עֶשֶׂר (m. עֶשְׂרֵה) [172] ('ēsēr), f., *ten*.
311. עֵת [300] ('ēth), c., *time*.
312. עַתָּה ('attā), adv. *now*.
313. פֶּה [480] (pé), *mouth*, with fem. suf. פִּיהָ, iv. 11.
314. פֶּן (pēn+), conj. *lest*, with Impf.
315. פָּנִים [2000] (pānîm), m., *faces*, const. פָּנָי, i. 2.
316. פָּעַם [110] (pā'am), f., *tread* or *step*, *once*.
317. פָּצָה [15] (pāçā), *rend*, *open* (ל"ה) iv. 11.
318. פָּצַע [7] (péçā'), m., *wound-ing*, with suf. פָּצַעִי, iv. 23.
319. פָּקַח [20] (pāqāḥ), *open* (the eyes) (ל"ה Gutt.), Nīph. נִפְקַח, iii. 5. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה, iii. 7.
320. פָּרַד [26] (pārādh), *separate* (ע"ה Gutt.), Nīph. Impf. יִפְרֹד, ii. 10.
321. פָּרָה [28] (pārā), *bear fruit* (ל"ה Gutt. and ע"ה), Imv. פְּרִי i. 22, 28.
322. פְּרִי [115] (p'rî), m., *fruit*.
323. פָּתַח [141] (pāthāḥ), *open*, Nīph. *be opened*, in pause נִפְתַּחוּ, vii. 11, (ל"ה Gutt.).
324. פֶּתַח [160] (péthāḥ), m., *opening*, *door*.
325. צֹאן [268] (çô'n), c., *sheep*, *flock*, collective.
326. צָבָא [13] (çābhā'), m., *army*, *host*.
327. צֶדֶק [33] (çādh), m., *side*, with prep. and suf. בְּצִדָּה, vi. 16.
328. צַדִּיק [203] (çāddîq), m., *just*, *righteous*.
329. צָהָר [24] (çōhār), f., *light*, collective, *lights*, *windows*.
330. צֹוָה [509] (çāwā), Qāl not used, (ל"ה), Pī'el צִוָּה, *put*, *command*, Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצַּו.
331. צִלָּה (çillā), pr. n. *Zillah*.
332. צֶלֶם [16] (çélēm), m., *image*, *likeness*, i. 26, 27.
333. צִלְע [42] (çēlā'), m., *side*, *rib*, pl. צִלְעוֹת.
334. צִמָּח [31] (çāmāḥ), *sprout*, (ל"ה Gutt.), Hīph. *make sprout*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצְמַח, ii. 5.

335. צַעַק [54] (ṣā'āq), *cry out* ('ע Gutt.), Part. act. plur. צַעֲקִים, iv. 10.
336. צִפּוֹר [39] (ṣippôr), c., *little bird*.
337. קֶדֶם [61] (qédhēm), m., *front, east, as adv. before*.
338. קִדְמָה [4] (qīdhmā), f., *eastward, const.* קִדְמַת, ii. 14.
339. קִדְּשׁ [171] (qādhāš), *be pure, clean, holy*, Pī'el consecrate, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְדֹּשׁ, ii. 3.
340. קוּה [48] (qāwā), *be strong* (ל'ה), Nīph. assemble, *gather together*, Impf. וַיִּקְוּ, i. 9.
341. קוֹל [500] (qôl), m., *voice, sound*.
342. קוּם [450] (qûm), *rise up*, ('ע'ו), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקָּם, iv. 8, Hīph. הִקִּים, vi. 18.
343. קוֹמָה [45] (qômā), f., *statue, height*.
344. קוֹץ [12] (qôṣ), m., *thorn*.
345. קָטָן [56] (qāṭôn), adj. *little*.
346. קַיִן (qāyīn), pr. n. *Cain*.
347. קֵיִן (qênān), pr. n. *Cainan*.
348. קִיץ [20] (qāyīṣ), m., *fruit-harvest, summer*.
349. קָלַל [82] (qālāl), *be light* in weight, *be diminished*, ('ע'ע), Pī'el make light of, *curse*.
350. קֶן [13] (qēn), m., *cell*.
351. קָנָה [81] (qānā), *get, acquire* (ל'ה), iv. 1.
352. קֵץ [65] (qēṣ), m., *end*.
353. קָצָה (const. קִצָּה) [90] (qāṣé) (= קֵץ), m., *end*.
354. קָצִיר [54] (qāṣîr) m., *harvest*.
355. קָר [1] (qôr), m., *cold*.
356. קָרָא [855] (qārā'), *call* ('ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְרָא, i. 5, Nīph. Impf. וַיִּקְרָא, ii. 28.
357. רָאָה [1295] (rā'ā), *see, look* ('פ' and 'ע Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרְא, i. 4, vi. 2.
358. רֹאשׁ [600] (rôš), m., *head*, pl. רִאשִׁים.
359. רִאשׁוֹן [177] (rî'sôn), adj. *first*.
360. רִאשִׁית [51] (rē'sîth), f., *denom. from ראש, beginning*.
361. רַב [466] (rābh), m., *much, many*, fem. רַבָּה.
362. רָבַב [17] (rābhābh), *multiply*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע'ע), Inf. const. רַב, vi. 1.

363. רָבָה [243] (rābhā), *increase* (‘פ’ Gutt. and ‘ל’), Impf. apoc. יִרָב, i. 22, Imv. רְבוּ, i. 22, 28, Hiph. הִרְבָּה, Inf. abs. הִרְבֵּה, iii. 16, Impf. 1st pers. אֶרְבֶּה, iii. 16.
364. רָבַץ [30] (rābhāṣ), *lie down, crouch*, Part. act. רָבִץ, iv. 7.
365. רָגַל [260] (réghēl), c., *foot*, with suf. רָגְלָה, viii. 9.
366. רָדָה [25] (rādhā), *have dominion, rule* (‘פ’ Gutt. and ‘ל’), Impf. יִרְדּוּ, i. 26, Imv. רְדּוּ, i. 28.
367. רוּחַ [11] (rû(ă)ḥ) and רִיחַ (rî(ă)ḥ), Qāl not used, Hiph. *inhale, smell*, 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרַח, viii. 21.
368. רוּחַ [375] rû(ă)ḥ), f., *breath, spirit*.
369. רוּם [193] (rûm), *be high, become high, rise*, Qāl Impf. 3 f. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרָם, vii. 17. (‘פ’ Gutt. and ‘ע’).
370. רָחַב [21] (rōḥābh), m., *breadth*, with suf. רָחֲבָה, vi. 15.
371. רָחַף [3] (rāḥāph), Qāl not used, (‘פ’ and ‘ע’ Gutt.), Pī’ēl רָחַף, *brood, hover over*, Part. fem. מִרְחַפֶּת, i. 2.
372. רִיחַ [56] (rê(ă)ḥ), m., *fragrance*.
373. רָמַשׁ [14] (rāmās), *creep*, (‘פ’ Gutt.), Part. act. with art. הִרְמַשׁ, i. 26, fem. הִרְמַשֶּׁת, i. 21.
374. רָמַשׁ [17] (rémēs), m., *creeping thing*.
375. רַע (f. רָעָה) [650] (ră’), adj. *bad, evil*.
376. רָעָה (rā’ā), f., *badness, wickedness*.
377. רָעָה [183] (rā’ā), *feed, tend*, (‘פ’ and ‘ע’ Gutt. and ‘ל’), Part. act. const. רָעָה, iv. 2.
378. רַק (răq), adv. *only*.
379. רָקִיעַ [17] (rāqî(ă’)), m., *expanse*, const. רָקִיעַ, i. 20.
380. שָׁאַר [131] (šā’ār), *remain*, Nīph. *be left*, vii. 23, (‘ע’ Gutt.).
381. שִׁבְעָה (m. שִׁבְעִי) [96] (šēbhā’), f., *seven*, שִׁבְעִי *seventh*, ii. 2, שִׁבְעָתִים *sevenfold*, iv. 15.
382. שָׁבַת [70] (šābhāth), *rest, cease*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁבַּת, ii. 2.
383. שָׁגַם [1] (šāggām), *only in*

- vi. 3, with בָּ, (*in their*)
wandering.
384. שָׁהֶם [11] (šōhām), m.,
onyx, sardonyx.
385. שׁוּב [1100] (šūbh), *turn*,
(ע''), Impf. 2d sg. תִּשׁוּב,
iii. 19.
386. שׁוֹף [3] (šūph), *bruise*,
crush, (ע''), Impf. יִשׁוֹף,
iii. 15.
387. שָׁחַת [151] (šāhāth), Qāl
not used, (ע' Gutt.), Pī'el
destroy, corrupt; Nīph. }
Impf. with Wāw consec. וְתִשָּׁחַת, vi. 11.
388. שִׁית [85] (šîth), *put, place*,
(ע''), Perf. שָׁת, iv. 25,
Impf. 1st sg. אֲשִׁית, iii. 15.
389. שָׁכַךְ [5] (šākhākḥ), *subside*,
Impf. 3 m. pl. with Wāw
cons. וַיִּשְׁכּוּ, viii. 1, (ע'').
390. שָׁכַן [127] (šākhān), *abide*,
 dwell, Hīph. Impf. with
Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁכֵּן.
391. שָׁלַח [837] (šālāḥ), *send*,
put forth (ל' Gutt.), Impf.
יִשְׁלַח, Pī'el Impf. with
Wāw consecutive and suf.
וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, iii. 23.
392. שָׁלֹשׁ (m. שְׁלִישָׁה) (šālôš),
f., *three*; ordinal שְׁלִישִׁי,
third, pl. שְׁלִישִׁים, *third-*
 story cells, שְׁלִישִׁים, *thirty*.
393. שָׁם (šām), adv. *there*.
394. שֵׁם [850] (šēm), m., *name*.
395. שֵׁם (šēm), pr. n. *Shem*.
396. שָׁמַיִם [400] (šāmāyīm), m.,
only in pl. *heavens*.
397. שְׁמֹנֶה (m. שְׁמֹנֶה) (š'mô-
né), f. *eight*, שְׁמֹנִים, *eighty*.
398. שָׁמַע [1104] (šāmā'), *hear*,
listen to (ל' Gutt.), Impf.
3 pl. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ, iii. 8, Imv. שִׁמְעֵן,
iv. 23.
399. שָׁמַר [460] (šāmār), *keep*,
watch, Inf. const. with
prep. and suf. לְשָׁמְרָה, ii.
15, Part. act. שֹׁמֵר, iv. 9.
400. שָׁנָה [22] (šānā), f., *year*,
pl. שָׁנִים.
401. שְׁנִי [150] (šēnī), adj. *sec-*
ond, pl. שְׁנִים, *second-story*
cells, vi. 16.
402. שְׁנַיִם (const. שְׁנִי) [680]
(š'nāyīm), m., cardinal *two*,
f. שְׁתֵּים, const. שְׁתִּי, iv. 19.
403. שָׁעָה [15] (šā'a), *look, re-*
gard (ע' Gutt. and ל''),
Impf. apoc. with Wāw
consec. וַיִּשַׁע, iv. 4.
404. שָׁקָה [74] (šāqā), Qāl not
used, Hīph. הִשָּׁקָה, *give*
to drink, ii. 6.

405. שָׂרֵץ [14] (šārāṣ), *swarm*, *be many* (ע' Gutt.), i. 20.
406. שָׂרֵץ [15] (šērēṣ), m., *swarm*, collective *reptiles*.
407. שֵׁשׁ (m. שֵׁשֶׁה) [26] (šēš), f., *six*, ordinal שִׁשִּׁי, *sixth*, i. 31.
408. שֵׁת (šēth), pr. n. *Seth*.
409. שָׂדֶה [330] (sādhé), m., *field*, *open country*.
410. שִׁיחַ [4] (šî(ă)ḥ), m., *shrub*, *bush*.
411. שִׁים and שׁוּם [603] (šîm), *put*, *set*, *place*, (ע''), Impf. שִׁים, apoc. יִשֵּׁם, with Wāw consec. וַיִּשֵּׁם. ii. 8.
412. שִׁבַּל [76] (sākhāl), *look at*, *behold*, Hīph. *make wise*, Inf. const. הַשְׁבִּיל, iii. 6.
413. תַּאוּה (const. תַּאוֹת) [26] (tā'awā), f., *desire*.
414. תְּאֵנָה [37] (t'ēnā), f., *fig*, *fig-tree*. [chest.
415. תֵּבָה [28] (tēbhā), f., *ark*.
416. תְּהוֹ [20] (tōhû), m., *wasteness*, *desolation*.
417. תְּהוֹם [35] (t'hôm), c., *abyss*, *deep*.
418. תּוֹבֵל קַיִן (tūbhāl qāyîn), pr. n. *Tubal-cain*, iv. 22.
419. תֹּךְ [430] (tāwēkh), m., *midst*, const. תּוֹךְ, i. 6.
420. תּוֹלְדוֹת [39] (tōl'dhōth), f. pl., *generations*, *history*.
421. תַּחַת (tāhāth), prep. *under*.
422. תַּחְתִּי [20] (tāhtî), m., *lowest part*, pl. תַּחְתִּים, vi. 16.
423. תָּמִים (const. תַּמִּים) [90] (tāmîm), m., *perfect*, *complete*.
424. תַּנִּין [1] (tānnîn), m., *water-serpent*, *monster*, pl. תַּנִּינִם, i. 21.
425. תָּפַר [4] (tāphār), *sew together*, Impf. pl. with Wāw consec. וַיִּתְּפֶרֶוּ, iii. 7.
426. תִּפְשׁ [54] (tāphās), *catch*, (*harp strings*), *play*, Part. act. תִּפֵּשׁ, iv. 21.
427. תִּרְדָּמָה (const. תִּרְדַּמַּת) [7] (tārdēmā), f., *deep sleep*, ii. 21.
428. תִּשׁוּקָה [3] (t'šûqā), f., *desire*, *longing*.
429. תִּשְׁעָה (const. תִּשְׁעָה) (m. תִּשְׁעָה) [58] (tēsā'), *nine*, תִּשְׁעִים, *ninety*.

ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY

OF 9

GENESIS I.—VIII.*

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WORD LISTS.

WORD LISTS-HEBREW.

LIST I. ✓

Verbs occurring 500-5000 times.

1.	אָבַל	8.	יָלַד	15.	עָבַר	22.	רָאָה
2.	אָמַר	9.	יָצָא	16.	עָלָה	23.	שָׁם
3.	בּוֹא	10.	יָשַׁב	17.	עָמַד	24.	שׁוּב
4.	דָּבַר	11.	לָקַח	18.	עָשָׂה	25.	שָׁלַח
5.	הָיָה	12. y	מוֹת	19.	צוּה	26.	שָׁמַע
6.	הָלַךְ	13.	נָשָׂא	20.	קוּם		
7.	יָדַע	14.	נָתַן	21.	קָרָא		

LIST II. v

Verbs occurring 200-500 times.

27.	אָהַב	37.	יָסַף	47.	מָלַךְ	57.	פָּקַד
28.	אָסַף	38.	יָרָא	48.	מָצָא	58.	רָבָה
29.	בָּנָה	39.	יָרַד	49.	נָגַד	59.	רוּם
30.	בָּקַשׁ	40.	יָרֵשׁ	50.	נָטָה	60.	שָׁכַב
31.	בָּרַךְ	41.	יָשַׁע	51.	נָכָה	61.	שָׁמַר
32.	זָכַר	42.	כּוֹן	52.	נָפַל	62.	שָׁפַט
33.	חָזַק	43.	כָּלָה	53.	נָצַל	63.	שָׁתָה
34.	חָטָא	44.	כָּתַת	54.	סוּר		
35.	חִיָּה	45.	כָּתַב	55.	עָבַר		
36.	יָכַל	46.	מָלָא	56.	עָנָה		

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100-200 times.

64.	אָבַר	66.	בוֹשׁ	68.	בִּין	70.	נָאֵל
65.	אָמַן	67.	בָּטַח	69.	בָּכָה	71.	גָּדַל

72.	גֹּרֶר	83.	יִטֵּב	94.	סָבַב	105.	יִשְׁרָף
73.	גָּלָה	84.	יָתַר	95.	סָפַר	106.	יִשְׁאֵל
74.	דָּרַשׁ	85.	כָּבַד	96.	עָזַב	107.	יִשְׁבַּע
75.	הִלֵּל	86.	כָּסָה	97.	פָּנָה	108.	יִשְׁבֵּר
76.	הִרְגָּה	87.	כָּפַר	98.	קָבַר	109.	יִשְׁחָה
77.	זָבַח	88.	לָבִישׁ	99.	קָרַשׁ	110.	יִשְׁחַת
78.	חָלַל	89.	לָחַם	100.	קָרַב	111.	יִשְׁכֹּן
79.	חָנָה	90.	לָכַד	101.	רָדַף	112.	יִשְׁלַךְ
80.	חָשַׁב	91.	נָגַע	102.	רוּץ	113.	יִשְׁלַם
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82.	יָדָה	93.	נָסַע	104.	שָׁנָא		

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

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116.	אָחַז	131.	חֹל	146.	כָּבַם	161.	נָטַע
117.	אָסַר	132.	חָלָה	147.	כָּעַם	162.	נָכַר
118.	אָרַר	133.	חָלַק	148.	כָּשַׁל	163.	נָצַב
119.	בָּחַר	134.	חָנַן	149.	לֹון	164.	נָצַח
120.	בָּלַע	135.	חָפֵץ	150.	לָמַד	165.	נָצַר
121.	בָּעַר	136.	חָרָה	151.	מָדַד	166.	נִשְׁגַּח
122.	בָּקַע	137.	חָרַשׁ	152.	מָהַר	167.	סָגַר
123.	בָּרָא	138.	חָתַת	153.	מָכַר	168.	סָתַר
124.	בָּרַח	139.	טָהַר	154.	מָלַט	169.	עוֹרַר
125.	דָּבַק	140.	יָבֵשׁ	155.	מָשַׁח	170.	עָזַר
126.	הִפָּךְ	141.	יָבַח	156.	מָשַׁל	171.	עָנָה
127.	זוּר	142.	יָעֵץ	157.	נָבַט	172.	עָרַךְ
128.	זָנָה	143.	יָצַק	158.	נָדַח	173.	פָּדָה
129.	זָרַע	144.	יָצַר	159.	נוּחַ	174.	פוּץ

175.	פָּלֵא	184.	קָנָה	193.	רָפֵא	201.	שִׁית
176.	פָּלַל	185.	קָרַע	194.	רָצָה	202.	שָׁבַם
177.	פָּעַל	186.	רָחַם	195.	שָׁבַע	203.	שָׁמַר
178.	פָּרַר	187.	רָחֵץ	196. x	שָׁכַל	204.	שָׁמַם
179.	פָּרַשׁ	188.	רָחַק	197.	שָׁבַת	205.	שָׁקָה
180.	צָעַק	189.	רִיב	198.	שָׁדַר	206.	תָּמַם
181.	צָפָה	190.	רָכַב	199.	שָׁחַט	207.	תָּפַשׁ
182.	צָרַר	191.	רָנַן	200.	שִׁיר	208.	תָּקַע
183.	קָלַל	192.	רָעַע				

LIST V. ✓

Nouns occurring 500–5000 times.

1.	אָב	11.	בֵּית	21.	לֵב	31.	קוֹל
2.	אָדָם	12.	בֶּן	22.	מָאָה	32.	קָדַשׁ
3.	אֲדָנִי	13.	דָּבָר	23.	מַיִם	33.	רֹאשׁ
4.	אָח	14.	דָּרָךְ	24.	מֶלֶךְ	34.	שִׁבְעָה
5.	אֲחֵר	15.	הָר	25.	נֶפֶשׁ	35.	שֵׁם
6.	אַחֵר	16.	חַי	26.	עֶבֶר	36.	שָׁנִים
7.	אִישׁ	17.	טוֹב	27.	עֵץ	37.	שָׁנָה
8.	אֱלֹהִים	18.	יָד	28.	עִיר		
9.	אָנוּשׁ	19.	יוֹם	29.	עַם		
10.	אֶרֶץ	20.	כֹּהֵן	30.	פָּנִים		

LIST VI. ✓

Nouns occurring 300–500 times.

38. אָרֹן	48. זֶהָב	58. מָקוֹם ✓	68. פֶּה
39. אֶהָל	49. חֹדֶשׁ	59. מִשְׁפָּט	69. רֶב
40. אֶלֶף	50. חָמֵשׁ	60. נָבִיא	70. רוּחַ ✓
41. אַרְבָּעָה	51. חָרֵב	61. סָבִיב	71. שָׂרָה
42. אִשָּׁה	52. יָם ✓	62. עוֹלָה	72. שָׂר
43. בְּהֵמָה	53. כָּלִי	63. עוֹלָם	73. שְׁלוֹשׁ
44. בֵּית	54. כֶּסֶף	64. עֵץ ✓	74. שָׁמַיִם ✓
45. גָּדוֹל	55. לֶחֶם	65. עֵשֶׂר	75. שַׁעַר
46. גּוֹי	56. מִזְבֵּחַ	66. עֲשָׂרִים	76. תּוֹךְ
47. דָּם	57. מִלְחָמָה	67. עֵת	

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200–300 times.

77. אֲבִן	87. בָּשָׂר	97. מָאֵר	107. עֶזְרָא
78. אֲדָמָה	88. גְּבוּל	98. מוֹעֵד	108. צֵאֵן
79. אֵיל	89. זֶרַע	99. מַחֲנֶה	109. קָרֵב
80. אֵל	90. חֲטָאֵת	100. מָטָה	110. רִגְלִי
81. אִמָּה	91. חֵיל	101. מִלְאָךְ	111. רֵעַ
82. אָף	92. חֶסֶד	102. מִנְחָה	112. רִשְׁעִי
83. אָרוֹן	93. כְּבוֹד	103. מַעֲשֵׂה	113. שְׁלוֹם
84. בִּגְדִי	94. כֶּף	104. מִשְׁפָּחָה	114. שֵׁשׁ
85. בִּקְרָא	95. לֵבָב	105. נִחְלָה	115. תּוֹרָה
86. בְּרִית	96. לֵילָה ✓	106. נֶעַר	

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100–200 times.

116.	אֵז	134.	יֵין	152.	מִשְׁכָּן	169.	צַר
117.	אַרְבָּעִים	135.	יָמִין	153.	נֹגֵב	170.	רֹאשׁוֹן
118.	בְּכוֹר	136.	יֵשׁ	154.	נָחַל	171.	רֵב
119.	בָּקָר	137.	יִשְׂרָאֵל	155.	נְחֹשֶׁת	172.	רָחֹב
120.	גְּבוּר	138.	כְּבֹשׁ	156.	נִשְׂיָא	173.	רֶכֶב
121.	דּוֹר	139.	כַּחַ	157.	סוֹם	174.	רַעֲב
122.	זֶבֶח	140.	כֶּנֶף	158.	סֶפֶר	175.	שָׁפָה
123.	זָקֵן	141.	כֶּסֶּא	159.	עֲבוּדָה	176.	שִׁבְט
124.	חוֹמָה	142.	כֶּרֶם	160.	עֵרָה	177.	שַׁבָּת
✓ 125.	חוּץ	143.	לִשׁוֹן	161.	עֶפֶר	178.	שְׁלִישִׁי
126.	חֶכֶם	144.	מִגְרֵשׁ	162.	עֵצִים	179.	שֶׁמֶן
127.	חֲכָמָה	145.	מוֹת	163.	עֶרֶב	180.	שִׁמְנָה
128.	חֲמָה	146.	מְלָאכָה	164.	פֶּרֶךְ	181.	שֶׁמֶשׁ
129.	חֲמִשִּׁים	147.	מַמְלָכָה	165.	פֶּרִי	182.	שָׁנִי
130.	חֲצִי	148.	מִסְפָּר	166.	פֶּתַח	183.	שֶׁקֶר
131.	חֶקֶךְ	149.	מַעַל	167.	צָרָק	184.	תּוֹעֵבָה
132.	חֶקֶה	150.	מִצָּה	168.	צָרָקָה	185.	תְּמִיד
133.	יָחִיד	151.	מִרְאָה				

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50–100 times.

186.	אֲבִיוֹן	191.	אַחֲזָה	196.	אַלְמָנָה	201.	אַרְחַ
187.	אֲדָן	192.	אַחֲרוֹן	197.	אֲמוֹנָה	202.	אַרִי
188.	אֲזֹן	193.	אַחֲרִית	198.	אֲמַר	203.	אַרִיָּה
189.	אוֹצֵר	194.	אֱלֹהֶה	199.	אֲפֹד	204.	אַרְךָ
190.	אוֹת	195.	אֱלֹוֶף	200.	אֲזֹ	205.	אִשָּׁה

206.	בטן	234.	חמור	262.	מצה	290.	פאה
207.	במה	235.	חמם	263.	מקדש	291.	צור
208.	בעל	236.	חן	264.	מקנה	292.	צרה
209.	ברזל	237.	חץ	265.	מרום	293.	קדם
210.	ברכה	238.	חרפה	266.	משא	294.	קטון
211.	גאון	239.	חישך	267.	משיח	295.	קטרת
212.	גבורה	240.	טהור	268.	משמרת	296.	קיר
213.	גבר	241.	טמא	269.	משקל	297.	קנה
214.	גורל	242.	י'אור	270.	גדר	298.	קץ
215.	גיא	243.	יומם	271.	נסך	299.	קצה
216.	גמל	244.	ילד	272.	נערה	300.	קציר
217.	גפן	245.	יער	273.	סלה	301.	קרבן
218.	גר	246.	יריעה	274.	סלע	302.	קרוב
219.	דבר	247.	ישועה	275.	סלת	303.	קרן
220.	דבש	248.	כסיל	276.	עבר	304.	קשת
221.	דלת	249.	כרוב	277.	ער	305.	ראשית
222.	דעת	250.	כתף	278.	עדות	306.	רחק
223.	היכל	251.	מגדל	279.	עזר	307.	ריב
224.	המון	252.	מגן	280.	עז	308.	ריח
225.	זכר	253.	מדה	281.	עז	309.	רצון
226.	זרוע	254.	מדינה	282.	עליון	310.	שמאל
227.	חבל	255.	מוסר	283.	עמל	311.	שמחה
228.	חג	256.	מזמור	284.	עמק	312.	שעיר
229.	חדש	257.	מזרח	285.	עני	313.	שאול
230.	חטה	258.	מחר	286.	ענן	314.	שארית
231.	חלב	259.	מחשבת	287.	עצה	315.	שביעי
232.	חלום	260.	מלכות	288.	ערכה	316.	שבעים
233.	חלק	261.	מעט	289.	ערוה	317.	שופר

318.	יָשׁוּר	322.	יִשְׁמָמָה	326.	יִשְׁשִׁים	330.	תְּפִלָּה
319.	יָשִׁיר	323.	יָשָׁן	327.	תְּמִים	331.	תְּרוּמָה
320.	יִשְׁלַחַן	324.	יִשְׁפָּחָה	328.	תְּפִאָרָה	332.	תִּשְׁעָה
321.	יִשְׁלַם	325.	יִשְׁקַל	329.	תְּפִאָרֶת		

WORD LISTS—TRANSLATION.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500–5000 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Eat | 10. Sit, dwell | 19. Command |
| 2. Say | 11. Take | 20. Rise, stand |
| 3. Go in | 12. Die | 21. Call, meet |
| 4. Speak | 13. Lift up | 22. See |
| 5. Be | 14. Give | 23. Put |
| 6. Go | 15. Pass over | 24. Turn |
| 7. Know | 16. Go up | 25. Send |
| 8. Bring forth | 17. Stand | ✓ 26. Hear |
| 9. Go out | ✓ 18. Do, make | |

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200–500 times.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 27. Love | 40. Possess | 52. Fall |
| 28. Gather | 41. Deliver | 53. Snatch, deliver |
| 29. Build | 42. Prepare | 54. Turn aside |
| 30. Seek | 43. Complete | 55. Serve |
| 31. Bless | 44. Cut | 56. Answer |
| 32. Remember | 45. Write | 57. Visit |
| 33. Be strong | 46. Be full | 58. Multiply |
| 34. Sin | 47. Be king | 59. Be high |
| 35. Live | 48. Find | 60. Lie down |
| 36. Be able | 49. Make known | 61. Keep |
| 37. Add | 50. Stretch out | 62. Judge |
| 38. Be afraid | 51. Smite | 63. Drink |
| 39. Go down | | |

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100–200 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 64. Perish | 70. Redeem | 76. Kill |
| 65. Be firm | 71. Be great | 77. Sacrifice |
| 66. Be ashamed | 72. Sojourn | 78. Pollute, begin |
| 67. Trust | 73. Reveal | 79. Encamp |
| 68. Perceive | 74. Tread, seek | 80. Impute, think |
| 69. Weep | 75. Praise | 81. Be unclean |

82. Thank	93. Depart	104. Hate
83. Be good	94. Surround	105. Burn
84. Be left	95. Number	106. Ask
85. Be heavy	96. Abandon	107. Swear
86. Conceal	97. Turn about	108. Break in pieces
87. Cover	98. Bury	109. Do obeisance
88. Put on	99. Be holy	110. Corrupt
89. Fight	100. Draw near	111. Dwell
90. Capture	101. Pursue	112. Cast
91. Touch	102. Run	113. Be whole
92. Approach	103. Feed	114. Minister

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50--100 times.

115. Be willing	141. Reprove	167. Shut
116. Seize	142. Give counsel	168. Conceal
117. Bind	143. Pour out	169. Awake
118. Curse	144. Form	170. Assist
119. Choose	145. Cast, instruct	171. Be afflicted
120. Swallow	146. Wash	172. Arrange
121. Consume	147. Be provoked	173. Redeem
122. Cleave, split	148. Stumble	174. Scatter
123. Create	149. Lodge	175. Separate, be won-
124. Flee	150. Learn	176. Pray [derful
125. Cleave, cling	151. Measure	177. Do, make
126. Turn, overthrow	152. Hasten	178. Break, fail
127. Sojourn [tion	153. Sell	179. Spread out
128. Commit fornication	154. Escape	180. Cry out
129. Sow	155. Anoint	181. Watch, cover
130. Cease [forth, wait	156. Rule	182. Distress
131. Be pained, bring	157. Look, regard	183. Be light
132. Be sick	158. Drive away	184. Get, obtain
133. Distribute	159. Rest	185. Rend
134. Be gracious	160. Inherit	186. Have mercy
135. Delight	161. Plant	187. Wash
136. Be angry [silent	162. Know, be ignorant	188. Be far off
137. Plow, engrave, be	163. Set	189. Strive
138. Be dismayed	164. Be pre-eminent	190. Ride
139. Be clean	165. Keep, watch	191. Sing, cry aloud
140. Be dry	166. Reach	192. Be evil

193. Heal	199. Kill	205. Drink
194. Be pleased	200. Sing	206. Finish
195. Suffice	201. Put	207. Catch, seize
196. Act wisely, pros-	202. Rise early	208. Strike, blow (a
197. Cease, rest [per	203. Destroy [tonished	[trumpet)
198. Destroy	204. Be desolate, as-	

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500—5000 times.

1. Father	14. Way	26. Servant
2. Man, mankind	15. Mountain	27. Eye, fountain
✓ 3. LORD	16. Living, life	28. City
4. Brother	17. Good	29. People
5. One	18. Hand	30. Face
6. After	19. Day	31. Voice
7. Man	20. Priest	32. Holiness
8. God	21. Heart	33. Head
9. Man, mankind	22. Hundred	34. Seven
10. Earth	23. Water	35. Name
11. House	24. King	36. Two
12. Son	25. Soul	37. Year
13. Word, thing		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300—500 times.

38. Master	44. Daughter	50. Five
39. Tent	45. Great	51. Sword
40. Ox, thousand	46. Nation	52. Sea
41. Four	47. Blood	53. Article, vessel
42. Woman	48. Gold	54. Silver
43. Cattle	49. New, month	55. Bread

56. Altar	63. Age, eternity	70. Spirit
57. War	✓ 64. Tree	71. Field
58. Place	65. (Ten)-teen	72. Prince
59. Judgment	66. Twenty	73. Three
60. Prophet	67. Time	✓ 74. Heavens
61. Around	68. Mouth	75. Gate
62. Burnt-offering	69. Many	76. Midst

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77. Stone	90. Sin	103. Work
78. Ground	91. Strength	104. Family
79. Ram	92. Kindness	105. Inheritance
80. Mighty one, God	93. Honor	106. Boy, servant
81. Cubit	94. Palm of hand	107. Iniquity
82. Nose, anger	95. Heart	108. Flock
83. Ark	96. Night	109. Midst
84. Garment	97. Exceedingly	110. Foot
85. Morning	98. Season	111. Friend, neigh-
86. Covenant	99. Camp	112. Wicked [bor
87. Flesh	100. Rod, tribe	113. Peace
88. Boundary	101. Messenger	114. Six
89. Seed	102. Offering	115. Law

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116. Ear	130. Half	144. Pasture
117. Forty	131. Statute	145. Death
118. First-born	132. Statute	146. Work
119. Herd, cattle	133. Together, alike	147. Kingdom
120. Hero	134. Wine	148. Number
121. Generation	135. Right hand	149. Above
122. Sacrifice	136. There is	150. Commandment
123. Old man, elder	137. Straight, upright	151. Appearance[nacle
124. Wall	138. Lamb	152. Dwelling, taber-
✓ 125. Abroad	139. Strength	153. South country
126. Wise	140. Wing	154. Valley, brook
127. Wisdom	141. Throne	155. Bronze, copper
128. Heat, fury	142. Vineyard	156. Prince
129. Fifty	143. Tongue	157. Horse

158. Book	168. Righteousness	177. Rest, sabbath
159. Service	169. Adversary	178. Third
160. Congregation	170. First	179. Oil, fat
161. Dust	171. Abundance	180. Eight
162. Bone	172. Breadth	181. Sun
163. Evening	173. Chariot	182. Second
164. Bullock	174. Famine	183. Falsehood
165. Fruit	175. Lip, shore	184. Abomination
166. Door	176. Rod, tribe	185. Continuity
167. Righteousness		

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186. Needy	213. Mighty one, man	240. Clean
187. Socket	214. Lot	241. Unclean
188. Iniquity	215. Valley	242. River, Nile
189. Treasury	216. Camel	243. Daily
190. Sign	217. Vine	244. Child, youth
191. Possession	218. Stranger	245. Forest
192. Last	219. Pestilence	246. Curtain
193. Latter end	220. Honey	247. Deliverance
194. God	221. Door	248. Fool
195. Leader, ox	222. Knowledge	249. Cherub
196. Widow	223. Temple	250. Shoulder
197. Faithfulness	224. Multitude	251. Tower
198. Saying	225. Male	252. Shield
199. Ephod	226. Arm, strength	253. Measure
200. Cedar	227. Line, destruction	254. Province
201. Way, path	228. Festival	255. Chastisement,
202. Lion	229. Fresh, new	256. Psalm [warning
203. Lion	230. Wheat	257. East
204. Length	231. Fat	258. To-morrow
205. Fire-offering	232. Dream	259. Thought
206. Belly	233. Portion	260. Kingdom
207. High-place	234. He-ass	261. A little
208. Master, Baal	235. Violence	262. Unleavened food
209. Iron	236. Favor, grace	263. Sanctuary
210. Blessing	237. Arrow, handle	264. Property
211. Pride	238. Reproach	265. High place
212. Might	239. Darkness	266. Burden, tribute

-
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 267. Anointed one | 289. Nakedness | 311. Rejoicing |
| 268. Observance | 290. Side | 312. Hairy, goat |
| 269. Weight | 291. Rock | 313. Underworld |
| 270. Vow | 292. Adversity | 314. Remnant |
| 271. Libation | 293. Before, east | 315. Seventh |
| 272. Maiden | 294. Small | 316. Seventy |
| 273. Pause | 295. Incense | 317. Trumpet |
| 274. Rock | 296. Wall | 318. Ox |
| ✓ 275. Fine flour | 297. Stalk | 319. Song |
| 276. Over, beyond | 298. End | 320. Table |
| 277. Witness | 299. End | 321. Peace-offering |
| 278. Testimony | 300. Harvest | 322. Desolation, waste |
| 279. Skin, leather | 301. Offering | 323. Tooth |
| 280. Goat | 302. Near | 324. Maid-servant |
| 281. Strength | 303. Horn | 325. Shekel |
| 282. High | 304. Bow | 326. Sixty |
| 283. Labor, misery | 305. Beginning | 327. Perfect |
| 284. Valley | 306. Distant | 328. Glory |
| ✓ 285. Affliction | 307. Strife | 329. Glory |
| 286. Cloud | 308. Savor | 330. Prayer |
| 287. Counsel | 309. Desire | 331. Heave-offering |
| 288. Plain | 310. Left hand | 332. Nine |

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